

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Earthquake Horror Still Grows—
Two Mine Explosions Fatal to Many—
Preacher a Murderer—Night Riders to Hang.

ITALY'S DISTRESS:—The distress from the earthquakes in Southern Italy continues almost as great as at first, in spite of the millions of dollars which have been sent to that country. The government gift of \$800,000 is being used as rapidly as possible. The first of the battleship fleet have arrived there and the American sailors are doing all they can. \$670,000 has been raised by private parties and sent across, and similar gifts have been made by other countries, and yet there is not enough. Hundreds of thousands are without shelter, clothing or much food, and many of them are crippled and sick. Every coat that is given will be used and will definitely relieve suffering. Thanks to the organization of the Red Cross, too, none of the money will be lost on the way to pay officials or in any other way. Every thing goes right to the right spot. The work of rescue has been going on the made hard and dangerous by the repeated quakes and even as late as fourteen days after the great quake when every one was given up for dead, people were taken out of the ruins alive. No further figures have been given as to the number of deaths—it may be months before the number will be at all accurately known. The Italian government has never changed its estimate of 115,000, but others have made estimates running from 150,000 to 300,000. It is likely that 150,000 is the most nearly correct.

BIG MINE EXPLOSION:—Between fifty and a hundred miners were killed Tuesday morning at the Lick Branch mine at Switchback, in West Virginia. About three hundred more were at work in the mine, and it is uncertain how many of them have escaped.

EXPLOSION KILLS NINETEEN:—An explosion of gas in the coal mine at Zeliger, Ill., owned by Phillip Letter, who engineered the famous "wheat corner" a few years ago caused the death Sunday of nineteen men. Several others were injured.

MURDER BY PREACHER:—A murder mystery in which it was finally found that the man originally supposed the victim was really the murderer, was the feature of last week's criminal news. The crime was committed in a Methodist church near Detroit, Mich. A man's body was found cut up and partially burned. At first it was supposed that the body was that of the Rev. John H. Carmichael, pastor of the church, but finally, by means of the teeth, it was decided that the victim had been one Gideon Browning. The preacher disappeared, and was not found till he committed suicide at a small boarding house in Illinois. He left a letter confessing the deed, and saying his victim hypnotized him.

NIGHT RIDERS SENTENCED:—Six of the 8 men who had been tried in Tennessee for night riding and the murder of Capt. Rankin, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The other two have been sentenced to twenty years apiece in the penitentiary. A new trial has been refused and an appeal will be made.

POINT FOR THAW:—A point has finally been won by lawyers for Harry K. Thaw, who has been trying to get him out of the lunatic asylum ever since they managed to have him sent there instead of to the electric chair. They have finally found a judge who is willing to give him a new trial to determine whether or not he is still insane. As he has never been insane, but only a murderer, it is likely that he will be allowed to get out.

GUILLOTINE USED:—The guillotine, that famous machine which was used to kill so many French nobles in the Reign of Terror, was brought into use in France again Monday after being out of work for a number of years, and four men were killed with it. The executions were public.

TRY TO IMITATE CHRIST:—An experiment is being made in Cleveland by several thousand young people, to see if they can live as they think Christ would have them. They have undertaken to do it for two weeks, and the experiment has aroused a great deal of interest all over the country. Some have already declared that they cannot do it—others say they have no trouble at all.

PROHIBITION IN TENNESSEE:—The fight for state wide prohibition (Continued on Fifth Page)

SCHOOL FINE

Opening Most Successful in History of Berea—Good Times for the Many Students on Hand Now.

The opening days of the Winter Term were stormy and there seemed to be less of a crowd and jam than usual. The fact was, however, that the superior management enabled the school officers to deal with the students, new and old, more rapidly and satisfactorily than ever before. There were one hundred and thirteen more students registered the first day than at the beginning of any previous term, and the total increase of students for the winter is likely to exceed two hundred.

The greatest pains has been taken to provide the best accommodations for all comers. The Boarding Hall with its three annexes is a wonder to see. Two store buildings on the opposite street have been fixed up for school rooms. The new hotel just across from Ladies Hall, not yet ready for customers, is to be occupied as a home for young ladies this winter.

There seems to be an increase in every department. The Academy is greatly strengthened in all the five courses which it offers. The Normal Department with its enlarged faculty seems to be especially crowded with students.

Mr. Francis Clark's class for young farmers is a most interesting feature. Miss Campbell's classes of beginners on the cabinet organ is especially important. A number of young men are joining the class in carpentry which was formed at the beginning of the year.

Few College students join at this time of the year but several have appeared and the Collegiate Department with its great library and laboratory facilities is offering wonderful attractions.

A large number of teachers who have been delayed by late closing of their own schools are expected this week and next and special arrangements are being made to help them enter pleasantly and catch up quickly with the students already started.

The students this year seem to be having better time than ever before. While they were waiting to get in one by one to the Registrar's office they were entertained by a phonograph, and the College has provided a number of moving pictures which help to "drive dull care away."

President Frost preached to the students on Sunday and Prof. Ellis gave a most important and interesting lecture Monday morning.

BURIAL OF JAMES ROSS

Following is a portion of a letter written by Mr. Henry Isaacs of Buck Creek to his son who is here in school telling of the burial of James Ross there. The story of the burial seemed unusually interesting and The Citizen secured permission to print it.

We all got back this evening from James Ross' burying. You have heard perhaps, through the papers that Jim Ross killed himself in Cincinnati last Thursday, by shooting himself through the head. He left several letters addressed to his father and others stating that he was tired of living, and giving no other reason for his rash act.

There was a host of people at the burying. He was buried on top of that high point in front of William Ross' door. Tom Quillin hauled the corpse, and just as he got to the top of the hill some one raised a flag and the mules took fright and ran away, going down toward the road leading up to Mrs. Peabworth's. They were stopped at the fence on the roadside, happily the wagon did not turn over, neither was the corpse thrown from the wagon. No damage was done except the lid of the coffin was thrown off. The bleached countenances of men and the wild shrieks of women and children were indeed appalling. The whole crowd was wonderfully excited. Jim Ross and Kate Price were married the 8th of last September in Richmond, Ky., but none of his people knew it until recently. She was with him in Cincinnati, and they were preparing to go to Kansas, when he shot himself. Jim was 23 years old and was as you know a nice young man, had served three years in the regular army.

Newspapers in Manuscript. Regularly prepared manuscript sheets were circulated as newspapers in China, Rome and Venice long before the invention of printing.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

For seven years President Roosevelt has been trying to do what no other President has ever succeeded in doing—make Congressmen pass legislation for the good of the whole people, instead of regarding their well-paid jobs in the National Capitol as private snaps, and spending their time trying to, get rich and fix things so that their friends could get rich—all at the expense of the people. Mr. Roosevelt has had a remarkable success—he has forced Congress, much against its will, to pass legislation which should have been put thru years ago. He has driven and bulldozed and bullied Congress into the paths of righteousness. He has not been wholly dignified—he has sometimes gone beyond his own proper authority, and he has made a great many very able enemies. Now at last Congress thinks it has a chance to get even.

No man has ever been so feared by Congress as Roosevelt has. He has spoken the truth without fear, and no time-serving politician likes that. He has drawn the line of political honesty clearly, and the politicians do not like that, either. Now, when his term is about over, they think that he is losing his power to hurt them, and are at last daring for the first time to show clearly how bitterly they have disliked doing what little good they have done.

There is no need to go into each of the subjects on which Congress has tried to pick a quarrel. In each of them Congress has been wrong at the start, and the President has shown it. Congress, sitting in judgment on itself, solemnly declares that it is innocent of the charges which he has made to stand out as clearly as black from white. Congress, its own judge, decides that the President must be more respectful, even to its members who do not deserve respect, and that he must not say unpleasant things about their faults. But Congress has not, up to date, brought up a single fact in reply to the President's attacks, or shown a single place where he has mis-stated the truth or wronged any man.

Congress must be asleep to think that the people of the country can be deceived so easily. It is true that the papers belonging to the Congressional faction are breaking all records trying to mislead the people, but they are failing, as they have failed before. Roosevelt has been tried, and is known—Congress, alas, is also known. The people are with Roosevelt, as they have shown every time he has come up for a vote, and they will remain with him. The truths which he is uttering are stronger than the evasions of Congress and will prevail in the end, and Congress cannot possibly sully the honor of the President with its speechmaking and pitiful attempts at appearing innocent and dignified. The sooner Congress sees this, the better it will be for all concerned.

MORE RESOURCES NEEDED.

The panic and hard times of last year are about over, and there is every evidence that prosperity is coming back to the whole country. The mountains of Kentucky suffered perhaps more severely than any other section, largely because there was added to the natural hard times a shortage in the corn crop. When the hard times took away the market for timber products, and the dry spell mined the Blue Grass market for cattle, and the corn crop went short, the resources of the mountains were all hit, and it became difficult to make money any where. In other parts of the country men turned from one thing to another, and if one crop failed, why, another produced well, so that on the whole the farmers of the country had a good year, and have not felt the hard times.

The fact that the mountains suffered more than their share proves that more kinds of business—more sources of money making, are needed here. If there had been large forage crops, such as alfalfa or cowpeas or soybeans, we could have fattened our own cattle, and kept the price up. If there had been a lot of sheep raised, we could have lived on the proceeds of wool. If there had been more of the fireside industry, more making of the old fashioned bed covers and homespun rugs, which bring such high prices in the cities, there would have been another defense against the hard times—in short, every additional form of money making would have helped stave off hardship, and contributed to the prosperity of the mountains.

Our resources are now too narrow, and they are growing worse: Corn raised again and again on the same land, makes it poorer and poorer, and already the mountain lands have reached a point where many of our best young men are leaving home to find a good living. Rotation of crops would help a great deal, and at the same time make it less likely that the farmer's whole year's work would be spoiled by a dry or a wet spell. Most of the money in cattle raising goes, not to the mountain farmer, but to the Blue Grass fatterer. Timber is becoming scarce—it will not long furnish a living to many men, and it takes a long time to raise a new crop. If we are to share in the wealth of this great country we will have to have other things to depend on.

No one rule can be laid down for all. Each man should study the conditions on his own farm, and learn how he can make the most out of it. He should not be content to scratch a poorer and poorer living out of the land each year, but should put his brains into his farming and get the constantly increasing returns that come from careful work. He should also learn what to do to get the most money out of his spare time—and especially he should not wait for his neighbors to make a start, but should think and act for himself. It always pays in the end. Try it and see!

IN WASHINGTON

Congress Doing Nothing but Hit at President—Regular Work Stopped While it Tells of Its Grouch—Battle Ships Likely.

Washington, D. C. January 11, 1909.

Congress came together after the holidays last Monday at noon, and promptly listened to the President's request that \$800,000 be appropriated for the victims of the earthquakes in southern Italy. It passed a measure providing for the relief suggested without an opposing vote.

After this praiseworthy act Congress straightway proceeded to behave less well. The first business was the reading of the President's reply to the resolution of Congress asking for reasons for his censure of the action of Congress last year in cutting off the appropriations to pay for the Secret Service or detectives used by the executive part of the government. In his reply Mr. Roosevelt said that he did not care to state any case in which the detectives had discovered

wrong acts by Congressmen, but was simply pleading for money to make the Secret Service an effective instrument for the enforcement of law and order.

Congress made fun of the message, jeering at it in a most undignified way, and gave it into the hands of the Perkins Committee which asked for such an explanation from the President. This was on Monday evening. For four days Congress did nothing but loaf around and wait until the members who wanted to "roast" and attack the President could get their speeches ready. Then, on Friday, the entire day was given over to a childish outburst of denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt.

HIT AT PRESIDENT.

Mr. Perkins reported that the Committee had decided that those portions of the annual message which related to the Secret Service should be "laid on the table" and not become a part of the records of Congress. Only once before has Congress done such a thing in the history of the United States—namely when Andrew Jackson asked that a part of the

(Continued on Fourth Page)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Beach Hargis Stirs up Trouble for Many—Fatal Fire in Winchester—Girl Killed in Street Fight—School Law to be Enforced.

BEACH HARGIS TROUBLES:—Beach Hargis has been having his troubles, and has finally been released again on his promise to be good. When he arrived in Jackson from Irvine he at once got a gun and whiskey, and before the next night, had been arrested on two warrants, released on bond, and re-arrested and put in jail. He was fined \$96 on the three counts, and for a while his mother let him stay in jail as she was afraid that if he were let out he would get into further trouble. Finally she was won over, and paid the fine. Hargis has been looking for trouble ever since he reached Jackson, and has tried to pick fights with all the witnesses who were against him, including his uncle.

WINCHESTER FIRE:—A fire destroyed the Court View hotel at Winchester Thursday morning, caused the loss of one life, and injuries to six persons. The man killed was a clerk who had escaped but went back to rescue some of his things. He was not seen alive again. Those who were hurt jumped from the windows of their rooms. The loss is put at \$3,000.

GIRL KILLED IN FIGHT:—A street fight in the early morning in Williamstown, Ky., growing out of a dispute at a dance, led to the killing of Miss Ethel Ransom, who was trying to make peace, and the fatal wounding of her brother. The Lanter boys, who are accused of the deed, have been arrested.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT:—The Presidential Electors chosen in Kentucky at the last November election, all Democrats, met Monday in Frankfort and officially cast their votes for Bryan for President. R. D. Thornbury was chosen to carry the vote to Congress.

TO ENFORCE SCHOOL LAW:—Superintendent Crabbe has decided that in future the new school law will be rigidly enforced. He cannot of course compel any county to carry out the provisions of the act, but he will refuse to pay over to such a county the state funds for schools, and he will refuse to pay the salary of any teacher who does not have a certificate valid under the new law. So, if people do not want to obey the new law, they will have to teach without money.

THROWS BABY FROM TRAIN:—A tunnel watchman on the Illinois Central Railroad came into the station with the body of a small baby the other day and declared that it had been thrown from the train by a woman, evidently its mother. The child died almost instantly. There is no clue as to whose it was.

BRADLEY'S NEPHEW INSANE:—Dr. Samuel Scott, one of the best known physicians of the mountains, and a nephew of Sen. Bradley, has been adjudged insane in Somerset. Grief over the tragic death of his brother is supposed to have made the trouble.

COMING! COMING!

Don't forget the Inter-Society debate Friday night. This is the great literary and intellectual treat of the year, when an absolutely unequalled aggregation of celebrated orators will deliver declamatory discourses for the benefit of benighted Bereans. Six—Count 'em—Six, great and grand gesticulators will debate the following question:—

RESOLVED:—That the tendency toward the Centralization of Power in the Federal government is dangerous to the best interests of the Republic. The affirmative of this will be taken by Phil Delta, who will choose his three speakers from the following:—Jesse Baird, D. O. Bowman, H. O. Caldwell, C. C. Planery, J. D. McFerron, and L. L. Shadola, Alpha Zeta on the negative, will be represented by three of these:—Alfred Meese, Glenn Hoffman, Abner Stillwell, Geo. Lampe, Marshall Vaughn and Bode Thompson.

The judges will be:—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Crabbe, Representative Jerro Sullivan of Richmond, and the Rev. Dr. Allen of Toledo, O.

Good, better, best
Never let it rest
Till your good is better,
And your better, best.

The Owl

By Byron Williams

A wise old bird is the "who-who" owl,
Around all night on an awful spree!
But what he tells to his waiting wife
Is more than I can pretend to see!

As soon as darkness is on the land
He flies away o'er the woodland flat—
But what says he to his angry spouse
When he comes home from an all night bat?

Oh, what says he when she pins him down
And wants to know where he spent the night?
He must lie well, for when darkness falls,
He is off again in the fading light!

He must be smooth with the line of "con"
He tells each morn with the lilt of a lark,
And when he comes as a Methuselah—
Or Mrs. Owl is an easy mark!

I wish I knew half the tales he tells
And how to hand out the dope just right!
I'd like to take about one short term
Of school from him on some moonlight night!

THINGS TO THINK OF

Rejoice in every good thing.
If it is not right, do not do it. If
it is not true do not say it.

All who joy would win must share it.
—Happiness was born a twin—
Byron.

Those who bring sunshine to the
lives of others cannot keep it from
themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

Thank God for a man who is cheerful
in spite of life's troubles, I say;
who slays of a bright tomorrow,
because of the clouds of today. His life
is a beautiful sermon, and this is
the lesson to me—meet trials with
smiles and they vanish; face cares
with a song and they flee.

GOOD DEEDS.

"I shall pass through this world but
once; therefore whatever good thing
there is which I may do, let me do
it now; let me not postpone nor defer
it, for I shall not come this way
again."

IN MEMORY OF MOTHER

For her the day was done,
And as the sun
Sank low within the west,
Mother went to rest
In quiet sleep,
And with his sheep
Was folded
Within the Gates!

For us—the night,
For her—the Day;
For us—the fight,
For her—out in the light—
The song of Victory!

And now, dear Lord, we pray,
That we may stay
Comforted in the thought,
Which Thy dear word has brought,—
And from our gloom—sets free,—
That whosoever "believes in Thee"
Shall never die!

And help us try
To meet
Upon the street,
Of Thy Eternal City, bright,
Our Mother;
And think of her
Today—tonight—
Within—The Light!

H. M. Racer.

Jan. 8, 1909.

DR. ALLEN COMING

The Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, D. D., minister of the Washington Street Congregational Church, Toledo, Ohio, will preach next Sunday in the Union church in the morning, at Narrows Gap in the afternoon, and in the Chapel in the evening; he will also give the Monday lecture to the student body. His church is noted for its great Sunday school, which under the efficient leadership of Mr. Marlon Lawrence, ably assisted by the minister, has become famous the country over for its enthusiasm, organization, and results in bringing its members into the Kingdom.

Dr. Allen is a most interesting and suggestive speaker whose services are much sought as popular lecturer and preacher. His wife will accompany him. They will be the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Ellis, the former of whom was his Latin teacher.

Lightning Strikes a Pen.
A clerk in a Liverpool (Eng.) office was sitting at his desk during a recent thunderstorm, when what he describes as a ball of flame struck the pen in his hand, producing a startling report. Curiously enough, the pen was not damaged, nor did the clerk himself suffer any injury.

UNCLE SAM'S PREPARATIONS TO COUNT YOU

BY WILLARD W. GARRISON

FOR the thirteenth time in his 130-year career Uncle Sam is getting ready to count noses. Census-taking will occupy all his energies in 1910, but even to-day he is getting ready for that Herculean task. It is the biggest thing the United States does once in every ten years, but today the system for its accomplishment has no peers anywhere in the world.

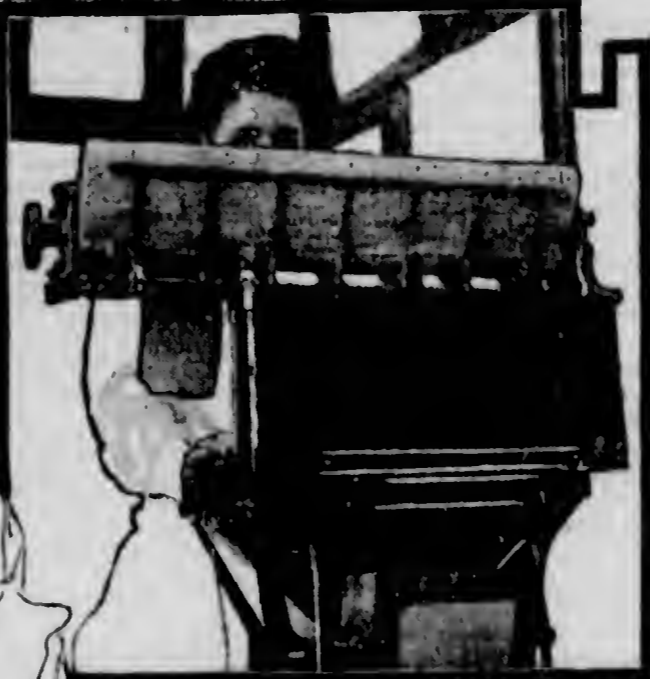
The reason is because America now has a permanent census bureau, one which is always making preparations for the next decade's count. The country's solons will go down into the public treasury this winter for \$14,000,000 for the 1910 census, and of that sum, \$1,500,000 is for maintenance of a permanent bureau.

Speaking in smaller figures, it costs the United States government 17 cents for counting each and every man, woman, boy and girl once in ten years. It costs just as much to count John D. Rockefeller as it does the lone immigrant from Norway who arrives at New York with \$23 as a nucleus for his prospective fortune.

It is estimated that the population



J. N. D. NORTH
DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. CENSUS.



REAR OF THE REMARKABLE NEW CARD PUNCHING MACHINE.

be placed upon the payroll of the United States government next summer and shortly afterward this great counting process will be commenced. After the New Year the greatest problem which Director North faced was of getting enough money from congress to fully guarantee a complete count, which would fully set forth all that statisticians wished to know. The census budget was up before congress last year, but was turned over to the 1908-09 national legislature. Lawmakers much regret that whereas the constitution of the United States requires that each ten years there be a



THE NEWLY-PERFECTED TABULATING MACHINE

of this country has increased 20 per cent. since the last census was taken in 1900 and according to conservative guesses by men who are qualified to know, the number of persons should total in the neighborhood of 90,000,000. As a consequence statisticians have arrived at the decision that in 1920 the population will touch the 100,000,000 mark.

The census of 1910 is to cost the people little more than that of 1900 for the reason that machines, which are wonderful in their makeup, have been invented by members of the census bureau and these do far greater work than the old style counting devices in use when the job was started nine years ago.

There are two styles of machines—one is the card punching device and the other, the tabulator. The first punches the holes in the census cards, which are arranged much as in the conventional card index. The wonderful tabulating machine then takes the pasteboards and solely by mechanical means adds, classifies and makes up totals from the cards, which pass through the device faster than the eye can follow them. Both machines are essential and each is dependent upon the other for success.

The new card punching machine, which is a great improvement upon the old system, is an electrical contrivance. Hitherto the operator was compelled to play upon it like a typist, but to-day all that is necessary is to touch the key desired, press a lever and the machine keeps on punching cards as long as the power is kept on. The old hand puncher was capable of sending out 900 cards each day while the new automaton attains a speed of 3,500 and saves the operators' nerves.

Another feature of these new machines is that the United States will soon know, after the cards have been turned in by the great army of statisticians-gatherers, just where it stands on population. Classification is also a great feature, divisions being made of whites, blacks, and other races, along with females, males, natives, foreigners, married and single persons.

One hundred and fifty of these new machines are in the process of construction for the census taking of 1910. Three thousand persons will do the clerical work in the government offices at Washington. So you see there is something to this census taking business.

Director North of the census declares that as soon as the incoming cards are punched he will be able to give to the country the total. The tabulating machines are now a closely guarded secret in a little machine shop at the census bureau offices in Washington and at last accounts the experts at work upon it were perfecting the details of its construction. It is a government invention and no one person gets the credit for it, but it will revolutionize the business of counting noses.

In other years Uncle Sam's work of taking a snap shot of his people was like a man in the hay and feed business jumping into a printing shop



CRESSY L. WILBUR
CHIEF STATISTICIAN

and trying to make good.

The conditions each ten years were so much different from those of the decade previous that even though the same persons were given the care of the offices connected therewith, they found themselves at sea within a few days. Now, however, the permanent census bureau makes the counting of the population a business for all time with Uncle Sam and this gigantic job will be given the attention of his weather eye from day to day, though the fruits of the work will be thrust into the public gaze only once in ten years.

Men who are experts on taking the census of countries declare that the system by which the government will take the count in 1910 is admittedly a model which the whole world should follow. If it would be as up-to-date as this corner. Another project is on foot to-day which will greatly facilitate this census program. That is the erection of a permanent home for the population-counters. If congress allows Director North to erect such an edifice, it will be a specially constructed statistics manufacturing plant. In a communication to congress Director North sets forth his plans. He plans to expend the sum of \$675,000 for the purchase of a site and for the six-story fireproof building upon which he is laying his program. This, he says, will provide ample accommodations for the 3,000 persons who are engaged in this work from year to year.

To-day, if you were to visit Washington, and wished to see the census bureau, you would be led to a one-story brick structure which was erected for the tabulation of statistics in 1900. One great space problem which the government faces is the storing of census reports and this took up just about all the room of the old structure, so that most of the clerks and other help had to be accommodated elsewhere. It was recently estimated that it would house just about one-fourth of the clerks needed for the census next year.

The great army of house-to-house canvassers who will count you and your family in 1910 are not as yet even estimated by Director North, but it is recorded that one man counts only about 10,000 persons, many of them counting less in the small space of time allotted to the tabulation.

Thousands upon thousands of extra men will



THE OLD STYLE TABULATOR WITH DIALS THAT REQUIRED TO BE RESET BY HAND

complete, satisfactory census of all the souls in the country. No adequate plans were made when the republic was planted on this side of the Atlantic. For that reason every decade saw a hurry and scurry to count the population, great confusion, distress in some sections and general prevalence of conditions bordering on chaos. So, for more than a century it continued this each year, for the preceding administration, it is stated, did not care about giving the next successful party anything upon which the caption of "apolis" might be hung. It is declared.

No nobody went after a real census system very strongly.

But modern ideas have been injected into the counting process and the gigantic move for a permanent bureau having succeeded, we are now to have a census which will enumerate, speedily, accurately and give results to the people in the shortest possible time. The establishment of a permanent bureau will also bring about the perfection of more accurate, faster and far better ideas at later dates. Each decade will see changes for the best. It is declared by those in power at Washington.

Cultivate the Open Mind.

President Elliot says the open mind is a fruit of culture. And it is likewise, a Christian virtue. The man with an open mind is an agreeable person. He is just and kindly. One can talk with him with pleasure, for one can be quite sure, if the mind is open, there is no prejudice, envy or ill-will there. The open mind is where the truth is welcomed, and where it is not tainted with meanness of any kind.

As a general thing, the more ignorant a person is the tighter is his mind closed. He thus becomes exceedingly absurd, and consequently pitiful. He loses influence and in time, respect. He likes to say his mind is made up, which means that the doors and windows of his soul are shut and no more light will be let in.

That is a bad situation for a person to get in. It is full of cold gloom, pessimism, and malign meditations; and stands in the way of the world getting better. And who wants to be such an obstruction?

AND THEN MAMMA UNDERSTOOD.

Must Have Had a Hard Time Explaining to the Minister.

The new minister was making his first call and was waiting for mamma in the drawing room. Little sister and her elder were holding an earnest confab in the hall. "You darsent," said the elder, in tense, small tones. "You just see," said Little Sister, proudly. And she danced off into the drawing room, an angelic figure in daintiest white, her flossy curls of shadowy gold clinging around neck and brow, her big blue eyes as innocent and confiding as a mother's and her flowerlike face meriting any impulse of reverent admiration which the occupant of the room might be moved to feel.

When mamma appeared, just as Little Sister danced out of the door again, she thought the expression of the minister was rather curious, and that he seemed to be making an effort to control it. Also his manner was embarrassed and his call was very brief. Pondering over these things and a good deal puzzled, she remembered seeing Little Sister leave the drawing room as she entered it. The small maiden was forthwith summoned and asked what she had talked about with the minister.

"Nothing—much," she faltered. "Tell me exactly what you said to him," mamma demanded sternly.

"It—It wasn't anything—much—just a little story Edith and I made up to tell the janitor's little girls. They were down there in the yard when you made us come up yesterday, and they told us such yarns, mamma! You never heard such things! And Edith and I, we said we wouldn't have them crowing over us that way if we got a chance to slip down there again. And so we made up a little story to tell them, and Edith said I darsent go in and tell it to the minister, and so, of course, I did."

"And what was it? Tell me exactly what you said."

"It wasn't any—anything—much," the small voice faltered. "I just told him that my papa came home last night as drunk as he could be and kicked my mamma over and jumped up and down on her stomach. And, mamma, the minister did look so—funny and s'prised!"

The Balloon Treatment.

Top floors are most healthful. On the same principle to nest like birds among the trees is a sound practice hygienically and one that is indulged in every summer by Princess Marie of Roumania, who owns an airy habitation that was erected for her by the king. This consists of a small two-roomed simply furnished cottage with a kitchen, and has for its support four big fir trees. The idea is not original, but it suggests the most convenient form of abode for an aeronaut, as it facilitates the process of launching. Thus a man could step out of his dining room into the air.

A possibility of the near future is the aerostation treatment of invalids. Instead of sending his patient to a health resort, a doctor will prescribe some hours a day in a balloon at an altitude adapted to the case in hand. In this respect there has already been considered a perfected system of balloon car with a library, a recreation ball, and a portable laboratory complete.—Harper's Weekly.

Inedible Chicken.

"It doesn't pay to raise chickens in a small way," said a suburbanite, "for the reason that you can only eat the eggs, never the chickens themselves."

"But why can't you eat the chickens?" inquired the man's partner.

"Could you eat your canary or your dog? No. And for much the same reason you can't eat your chickens. For they are pets, as dogs or canaries are. You have raised them, they have learned to know you, they have names that they answer to, they follow you about the yard—in a word, they like you, and you like them."

He shuddered. "I remember when we killed and stewed old Mary Jane. She had stopped laying; she was long past that stage; so we murdered her and tried to eat her. But we failed. We felt like cannibals, like ghouls, when Mary Jane's mangled remains were set smoking before us. Ent? Why, the very memory half sickens me now."

Sunday Sandwich.

From Portland, Ore., comes the story of an absolutely new sandwich invention for getting around the sale of tobacco on Sunday, except in restaurants. In New York city the sandwich served to justify the sale of liquor is at least nearly real. In Portland they have actually invented the cigar sandwich. A man who wants to buy a Perfecto just walks into a cigar store and orders a Perfecto sandwich. He gets two thick slices of bread with his favorite between them. Then he magnanimously gives back the bread. The district attorney is trying to determine whether a cigar sandwich is a sandwich within the meaning of the law.

Something Awful.

"Wouldn't you call the telephone one of the six greatest inventions of the age?"

"I would sometimes, but I'd hate to tell you what I call it occasionally."

Professional Yalesmen.

She—Do Yale men choose their professions before their senior year?

He—Oh, yes. Most of them choose their profession when they enter Yale.—Harvard Lampoon.



WHAT IT COSTS.

Working People Have to Take Care of Paupers and Criminals.

The estimate of the cost of taking care of the helpless poor and the decidedly vicious classes presents some startling figures. The figures run much higher when we count the cost of buildings, the salaries of officials and the loss of the productive energy which ought to be adding to the resources of the community.

The pauper and the criminal, if engaged in honest industry, would be adding to the common wealth. As it is, there is that much which they fail to contribute, and then the other workers have to support them at a cost which sometimes is felt to be heavy. Indeed, if men who now fall at those who seem to have greater wealth than they were to study the matter more closely they would see that the indolent pauper and the criminal are burdens to the poor man.

Directly or indirectly the industrious working people are required to help support those who will not work and others whom it is not safe to have at large.

The pauper and the criminal are the real foes of the man who has to work hard for his living, for out of his earnings there must go something to support in idleness some who are able to work as he is.

It would be astonishing if it were not so common to note the willingness of so many to settle down into idleness and dependence upon others. They seem to have no scruple whatever in eating the bread they have not earned, and so the expenses of the industrious are made needlessly large to support the idlers, the incompetents and the reckless.

In these days, when the wealth of the rich excites so much envy, and when the extravagance of many calls out rebukes from the working people, we must not forget that the burdens of the workers do not come from that source, or not alone from that source, but from people who have nothing and who earn nothing.

DRUNKARD AS A FUN MAKER.

No Longer Are Their Antics Tolerated in Decent Society.

There has been quite a change of late in the tastes of many of the people. They are not so much entertained by the pranks and the sayings of the drunkard as they once were. There have been times when the befuddled, staggering, yelling creature who was trying to get to his home excited the merriment of the people who saw him on his way.

His vagaries, as represented by the comic performer on the stage, were regarded as excruciatingly funny.

It is a very hopeful sign of the improvement of the public taste, says Temperance, when we find that the antics and the jests of the drunkard have ceased to be as amusing as they once were.

There has been a general improvement in the public taste in other directions.

Once the babbling of lunatics and their erratic behavior attracted people to the jails where the mad folk were then detained.

It is said that it added much to the joys of a visit to Boston to go over the old Cambridge jail and have a laugh at the odd things the crazy people did and said there.

He would be regarded to-day as a lunatic himself who could find enjoyment in watching demented people.

We may hope that the growth of good taste, not to speak of any higher principle, may become so strong that the drunkard will cease altogether to be a fun maker.

When you consider the heights from which one falls when he becomes a drunkard, and the degradation of his manhood; when you think of the risks he runs, not knowing to what awful deeds he may be tempted while the intoxication lasts—you will not find yourself moved to laughter, but rather to tears, as you look at him.

Consumption of Alcohol in Europe.

A recent issue of La Revue, one of the great Paris journals, gives some statistics as to the consumption of alcohol in Europe. In France the consumption of alcohol has increased during the last 50 years from two to nine litres per head per annum, and in Belgium the increase is from six to nine litres. In other countries the consumption of alcohol has decreased. In Germany, however, it is still eight litres per head per annum, but in England it has fallen to 5 litres, in Norway it has fallen to three, and in Switzerland it has fallen to four litres. In Sweden in 1850 it was 22 litres per head per annum, but in 1900 it was 7 litres. France used to be the country where the least amount of brandy was consumed, but to-day it heads the list.

Drunkenness in City of London.

Last year, the police commissioner states, 1,609 offenses under the liquor laws were dealt with at the justice rooms of the city of London. Simple drunkenness accounted for 902 and drunkenness with aggravations for 683; while there were 24 other offenses. Of the men charged 324 were discharged, 1,050 convicted; and of the women 128 were discharged, and 107 convicted.

SLAP AT PRESIDENT

HOUSE LAYS SECRET SERVICE MESSAGES ON TABLE.

DEVOTES DAY TO CENSURE

Won't Receive Any More "Disrespectful" Communications — Roosevelt Tells Alleged Facts Disclosed by Tillman Probe.

Washington.—After having made him the target all day for criticism, with here and there words of commendation, the house of representatives Friday night by a vote of 212 to 35 rebuked the president by tabling so much of his message as reflected on members of congress regarding the secret service detectives, and also declaring it to be the sense of the house that they shall decline to con-



Senator Tillman.

sider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful.

Senator Culberson's resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to report whether the president had authority to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation was adopted by the senate.

Tells About Tillman Probe.
President Roosevelt Friday night made public the details of an investigation by post office inspectors and secret service agents of Senator Tillman's connection with an alleged "land grab" in Oregon. As he presents the evidence to Senator Hale, in response to the latter's request to the heads of the various executive departments for a statement of the operations of the secret service, the president undertakes to show:

That Mr. Tillman used his influence as a senator in an effort to force the government to compel a railroad corporation to relinquish its control of land grants from the United States in order that he and his family and his secretary, J. B. Knight, might profit through the purchase of some of the land;

That the senator used his government franking privilege in numerous instances for the conduct of private business.

Comparatively few senators were favored with the opportunity of reading the president's report to Senator Hale, but those who did read the report took a serious view of it, although most of the senators refused to believe that Senator Tillman had ever done anything in violation of his oath as a senator.

Dean Howard Poisoned.

Des Moines, Ia.—Dr. Howe, special examiner appointed by Coroner Iyer G. Newlen to look into the sudden and mysterious death of Dean Frederick Howard of Drake university, Thanksgiving day, reported Wednesday night that the distinguished professor was a victim of poison. Quinities of morphine were found in the intestines. The report says that there are marks pointing to asphyxiation. As to who administered the poison or whether it was self-administered, is not known.

Accused of \$1,000,000 Forgeries.

Oakland, Cal.—F. H. Signor, real estate promoter and mining broker of this city, was arrested on complaint sworn to by James H. Murray, a multi-millionaire banker and mining man of Montana, Salt Lake and Seattle, but more recently of Monterey, Cal., charging Signor with forgeries aggregating nearly \$1,000,000. Signor is alleged to have forged Murray's name to four notes of \$100,000 each, as well as to numerous other negotiable documents.

Afghan Army Invades Persia.

Tehran.—There is a persistent rumor in circulation here to the effect that 6,000 Afghans with six guns have crossed the Sistan frontier into Persia. The Sistan frontier is at the junction where eastern Persia and southwestern Afghanistan meet.

Courthouse Sold for Two Dollars.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Kankakee county courthouse, built in 1871, was sold at auction Friday for two dollars to a local contractor. It will be replaced by a \$150,000 building.

GREAT MEN OF LAST CENTURY.

Tolstoy Ranks with Napoleon and Abraham Lincoln.

Perhaps the most comprehensive and enlightening of the articles on the great Russian "Lyof N. Tolstoy" which have recently appeared is the article by W. D. Howells in the North American Review. Mr. Howells places the name of Tolstoy among the very greatest of the names of the nineteenth century. "There was," he says, "Napoleon and there was Lincoln, and then there was Tolstoy in an order which time may change, though it appears to me certain that time will not change the number of these supreme names." Mr. Howells continues:

"Since I have set them down here they have suggested to me a sort of representative unity in their relation to one another. If you fancy Napoleon the incarnation of selfish force which inspired and supported his own triumphant enemies in their reaction against progress; if you suppose Lincoln the type of humanity struggling toward the ideal in the regeneration of the world's polity, you may well conceive of Tolstoy as the soul's criticism of the evil and the good which, however wholly or partially they knew it, the others imperfectly did. The work of Lincoln was no more final than the work of Napoleon, and, like Lincoln's, Tolstoy's work has been without finality. So far as I can perceive, it has even been without effect in a civilization which calls itself Christian but which has apparently been no more moved by the human soul as it was in Tolstoy than by the Divine Spirit as it was in Christ. At first, indeed, the world was startled by the spectacle of a man of the highest rank, of a most ancient lineage, of great wealth, of renown in arms and in letters, putting from him fame and ease and honor, and proposing literally to obey the word of God, by making himself as one of the least of the brethren of Christ. It was a very curious sight, a bit droll, rather mad, wholly extraordinary. The world could hardly believe its eyes. It rubbed the sleep of 2,000 years out of them at the sound of this voice crying in the wilderness, this voice that had so charmed it in fable, and bidding it prepare the way of the Lord and make his paths straight. Some tears came into its eyes and some smiles; but after a while its lids fell again and all was as before. The event, one of the greatest in the history of mankind, has been without perceptible effect in civilization."

Laziest Bird on Earth.

Some of the most wonderful birds in the world are to be seen at the London Cage Bird association's annual show, says the Mail, of that city.

Perhaps the most remarkable exhibit of all is a bird described by Mr. Frank Finn, the well known ornithologist, as the laziest bird on earth. This is the Cuban trogon, a feathered idler of true Spanish-American instincts. He will sit patiently under a bough waiting for the ripe fruit to fall into his beak. Instead of plucking it for himself. Not even the prospect of taking home a first and special prize to his owner disturbed the placidity of this picturesque winged sluggard. Another remarkable exhibit is the rare hawk-headed parrot of South America. The toucans, which have been aptly described as "beaks with birds behind them," attracted a great deal of attention. The great Himalayan barbet was in his usual bad temper, biting furiously at everybody's fingers.

Three-Story Jump Easy for Cat.

A pan of grease that boiled over caused a fire, a panic among many tenants, and a record-breaking jump of a black cat that was scolded by the hot grease in 9 James street. Members of the eight families in the house crowded out on the fire escapes and several women would have jumped for safety had they not been restrained.

When the firemen were taking the tenants out of the house over the roof of 7 James street, Mrs. Carbo's black cat leaped from the window of the third floor, landed properly on its feet in the court and dashed off through an alley as if a jump of three stories was an everyday occurrence in its nine lives. After licking the hot grease from its paws the cat came back in the evening and joined the Carbo family.—New York Press

Forgetful Bear Hunter.

Forgetfulness of that vitally important action when hunting bear—to reload your gun after you have fired—almost cost Ben Welch his life while hunting near here. Welch and Farham Call were together and Welch wounded a large grizzly. The bear turned and fled and the hunters pursued until the bear stopped, turned about and charged Welch.

Welch waited until the bear was within ten feet of him, then took careful aim and pulled the trigger. No explosion followed—he had forgotten to reload his gun. In another instant the bear would have been on Welch had not a well-aimed shot from Call's gun struck the animal in the brain and ended its life. The bear fell so close to Welch that his paw struck his boots.—Alton Correspondence, Denver Republican.

Surprising Him.

"How conscientious you are!" "What makes you think so?" "You always call the clerk's attention to it when he gives you too much change." "Oh, I do that to see him look shocked at his carelessness and my honesty."

Paris Models



Lilac cloth is the material of the left-hand costume. The corsage forms a sort of bolero, fashioned on one side with embroidered black satin buttons. The collar, revers and cuffs are trimmed with black satin.

The chemise is of tucked tulle, with plaited frill of the same ornamented with gold buttons. Plaitings of this tulle finish the long, tight sleeves at the wrists. At the back is a girde of the material.

The half-empire skirt is made with breadths or bands, crossed in front simulating a tunic and uniting in the back.

The other costume is a pastel gray wool dotted with black and having a border of black and white checks, which forms the trimming on the corsage and bottom of the skirt.

The fitted corsage simulates a bolero, and is trimmed besides the border with bands of the material and little buttons, with simulated button holes of black liberty. The straps which form the girde are also of black liberty.

The little gimples are tucked tulle, the collar and cuffs are composed of lace ruffles and green liberty ribbon.

The skirt is made and trimmed to correspond and is finished at the bottom with the checked border and a band of black liberty.

ANOTHER NOVELTY IN SCARFS.

Fluffy Accessories Are Just Now High in Favor.

It seems as though there will never be an end to the novelties in scarfs and motor veils that are being introduced almost every day, all of which goes to prove that soft, delicately colored scarfs and wide chiffon and net motor veils, if anything, increase in popularity with each successive week. Most attractive are the newest chiffon scarfs and extremely easy are they of home manufacture, always a consideration for the woman who would be accorded the title of well dressed on an income distressingly small. Formed of chiffon or heavy net, the ends of the scarf are caught, or more strictly speaking, gathered in and finished off with a short tassel or fringe of coarse sewing silk. The scarf may also be gathered in slightly in the center and a tassel attached at one end, so that when thrown over the shoulders the scarf makes an attractive bit of drapery on the back of the dress, as well as adding to the charm of the front of the gown.

In the soft shades of pink, blue, mauve, green and, in fact, in all the light pastel colorings, these scarfs are exquisitely pretty, and they are perhaps especially charming made up in the shaded chiffons which are now to be had designed especially for veiling for the large motor hats now in vogue. An old scarf of crepe de chine or chiffon can be quite rejuvenated by a bath in naphtha or a thorough washing in like warm water and ivory soap, and then after being carefully pressed out embellished by the addition of silk tassels at the ends and in the center.

SIMPLE AND CORRECT.



Simple hat of gray ottoman silk, lined with black; gaiter of gray and blue embroidery.

A Fine Hair Shampoo.

First, boil a pint of water. Add to this a third of a cake of pure white soap, shaved fine. Boil this until the soap is melted. Pour this mixture into a jar before it thickens and let it cool. To shampoo the hair put a couple of teaspoonfuls of this paste into warm water and when it is dissolved apply to the hair and rub it into the scalp several times. Then rinse the hair well in clear, warm water.

To Sew in Sleeves.

When sewing sleeves in a garment, instead of gathering them first, haste the underarm part to the garment where there is to be no fullness, then gather top of sleeve and draw shir thread so as to fit into armpole. By so doing the difficulty of getting the exact fullness in the right place is avoided.

THE MATTER OF VEILS.

Detail of the Costume That is of Immense Importance.

Nothing can more easily make or mar one's appearance than a veil. If it is put on in wrinkles, it conveys immediately the impression of a wrinkled skin, and adds years to the fair face. If a woman has a naturally heavy jaw, she must resist the temptation of the border veils, and the man—it could never have been a woman—who invented green veils ought to be imprisoned. Brown veils are universal becoming, and the veritable avalanches of lace that now fall from the fashionable hats can be manipulated by clever fingers into any effect whatever! The safest of all is the clear mesh with moderately large chenille spots. To fix it to the hat, always pin it in front first to the brim, then pin the two top edges together at the back of the crown. The ends are then gathered into a knot, so that the lace lies quite smoothly across the face.

The greatest care should be taken with the back of the veil, which must meet as nearly as possible over the back of the hair, and do not let the lower edge fall below the chin. Twisting it into a knot under the chin is abominable. When the veil is removed from the hat it should be rolled over a cardboard roll easily made for the purpose. An invariable law should be that the veil must match either the hat or the trimming. The old rose and the deep red shades in veiling give an attractive glow to pale cheeks.

Gold and Brown.

One of the combinations coming in to first style for indoor gowns is bronze satin. It is used for an empire skirt that reaches to the bust, and above this is a bodice of bronze sequins mixed with gold thread, run on brown net.

The bodice is made in the usual way out of bands going around the figure and over the arms. The only touch of any other color is a bit of white tulle at the neck and sleeves.

This combination is adopted for elaborate low-necked frocks worn for special occasions. As a rule brown is not considered among the evening colors, but this copy bronze tone shows off the heavy bullion trimming in an effective manner, and lights up well under the electric.

A Practical Blouse.

A smart and practical blouse of dark red nun's veiling, seen in a shop recently, was laid entirely in tucks from armhole to armhole and closed down the front under a narrow bow plait.

The sleeves fitted the arms smoothly to the wrists and were tucked their entire length, graduating in size, the widest coming at the top. Ruffles of black chiffon trimmed the wrist and a high collar of dark red satin folded, edged with a ruff of black chiffon, lined with white, finished the neck. A narrow cravat tied in a bow in the front, the ends weighted with gold tassels, completed a stylish waist.

Prevent Raveling.

When you cut off the arms and legs of your flannels instead of making a neat finish off with a buttonhole stitch. This keeps it from raveling out and makes it look nicer.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best. But as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, light, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.

The first day of Spring term is March 26th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

LETTER FROM CHINA

Former Student. Now in Mission Field, Tell of His Work Among the Heathen.

Wuhu, China, Nov. 10, 1908.
The Editor, Berea College,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:
Sometime ago I happened to be in Shanghai, and in the office of the Methodist Publishing House I met Miss Ida Brooks, who some years ago was a stenographer of Pres. Frost at Berea College. I was a student there during the winter of 1901-02, and in talking over Berea college days with Miss Brooks she asked if I wrote to any one there and suggested that I write an open letter to you as she thought that a number of my friends there would be glad to know what I have been doing since I left Berea. That is my excuse for writing to you today.

I have always looked back on my few months in Berea with great pleasure and with all that I have taken in the way of college work in other schools I have regretted that I did not get a degree from Berea College. However, that is something that can't be remedied now unless they have some plan by which I could do the work in my absence, and there was no such provision made for post graduate work there in my day.

When I left Berea I went to Morgantown, W. Va., and entered the State University there. I studied library science and got a position as an assistant in the library to help pay my expenses. I studied hard, took as many extra courses as they would permit, did double work at the summer school one summer and was able to graduate with an A. B. with the class of 1903. The next fall I went to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., and began a regular theological course. Again I did cataloging and other library work to help pay my way and during my third and last year I was elected the student manager of the book store, a position which paid me well and helped me in accumulating a good theological library, as well as to pay my expenses.

I spent a part of several summer vacations at Chautauqua, N. Y., and on the day of my arrival there one summer I met my fate in the person of a missionary's daughter from India. Miss Elsie Morrison was born in India of missionary parents, and both of her parents were also born there of missionary parents. The Morrison family have given a total of several hundreds of years of missionary service in India. So the young lady was a missionary of the third generation. And having the missionary spirit it was not a difficult matter to persuade her to come to China instead of India. We were married shortly after her father's death in 1905, a year earlier than we had expected because the death of her father had left her alone.

During my Seminary course I took enough extra studies to give me the additional year of work required for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. My special study was along the line of Church History and Comparative religions. On my graduation from the Seminary in 1906 I accepted appointment as a missionary in Central China under the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. We have been variously located temporarily while studying the language but this year we were permanently located at the large river port of Wuhu. It is a very important commercial centre and a good place for missionary work. We have three schools, one church and one chapel here in the city besides quite an extensive country work. I have charge of the most of the school work and share the responsibility for all the rest of the work with my colleague, Mr. Paul.

I shall be glad to write to any one interested more in detail of the work here, or of mission work in general, or of any phase of missionary work with which I am acquainted. I am supported by a large church in Buffalo, N. Y. so am not looking for money from any one else although there are always places where we need money in the work and have not enough appropriated by the board. But I shall be glad if I can interest any one in the mission cause, no matter to what Missionary Society they may contribute their gifts.

I should be glad if you can have sent to me the catalogue or any literature that may tell what is being done at Berea College.

Sincerely yours,
F. L. Mendenhall.

As to the Suffragette.

As some criminals are said to "see red" and go for their enemy, so some women when stung with a political idea, however little urgent, practical or immediate it may really be, "see red," and so blindly for that one aim by any means and in spite of any objection by friends or foe.—Frederic Harrison.

Berea's Plan for New Career

(Editorial from Courier-Journal)

Long before the decision of the Supreme Court came to end forever the existence of Berea College as a seat of learning for both the white and negro races the trustees of the institution, anticipating the event, began raising what they called an "adjustment fund"—so-called because its purpose was to accomplish the adjustment of the college to the new requirements. Now that the decision has been made there is nothing left the trustees but to push the work of acquiring the fund and to establish in Kentucky a negro college to take up and perpetuate the labors of Berea for that race, while old Berea devotes its efforts to the educational uplift of the white youths of the mountains, to whom it is so accessible.

The effect of Kentucky legislation having been to close the doors of Berea to colored students, there ought to follow by all means swift and sure steps to provide an institution for them. The trustees comprehend the need and are renewing their efforts with marked vigor and with promise of success. In bringing to pass the establishment of such a school in Kentucky the workers in its behalf will confer a lasting benefit upon the State.

The best friend of the negro race is the South, where the race is most numerous and where its people are best understood. Yet, of all the Southern States, most of whom are devoting capital and service to negro education, Kentucky so far has done least. Such a school as is proposed will be of incalculable value socially and economically, for it will increase the industrial efficiency and raise the moral tone of a large part of the population, while still other advantages must flow from the increased earning and purchasing power of the colored people. We cannot of course, bring all the young negroes under the power of such a school, but we can train a small army of teachers, each of whom will be imbued with the industrial idea, and they will spread the better spirit and impulse among the masses. As Dr. Frost has put it, "Some such training as was given by master and mistress in the old days must be supplied now through the industrially trained teacher in the public schools."

It will involve a large outlay to acquire such an institution, for industrial education requires tools and materials which are more costly than spelling books. The trustees of Berea have set aside \$200,000 of the fixed properties of the institution and appropriated the income therefrom for the benefit of the colored people. To replace the funds thus withdrawn from its mountain work and to supplement those funds so as to provide a really adequate school the so-called "adjustment fund" of \$400,000 is being raised. Mr. Carnegie and other philanthropists of national feeling have subscribed about \$344,000 of the sum. There is a condition that the last \$50,000 must be raised in Kentucky, and this is the task that now lies before Kentuckians.

The remaining sum required seems a small enough contribution from the State directly to be benefited from the institution. The colored people of Kentucky are doing their part, they having already subscribed \$7,000. But the negro race is not one of wealth. Its people are dependent upon the friendly efforts and generosity of the whites for their advancement and the means for it. Since the salvation of the negro race in America must come through the agency of industrial education, whereby its people may be enabled to become producers of wealth and not dependents, that industrial education cannot be made too easy of acquisition. Dictations of humanity and enlightened citizenship would actuate the white population to offer to the negroes every possible opportunity to better themselves. Considerations of self-interest, if the other failed, would point out that the way to shift the burden of carrying the negro race from white shoulders to colored lies in simply educating the colored men to become producers.

In an address before the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Prof. E. L. Blackshear, principal of a Texas industrial school for negroes, alluded to the help given the negro race by the Southern people. Said he:

"While no colored man possessing even a spark of intelligence or of appreciation can be ungrateful or ungrateful for what Northern philanthropy and Christianity have done and are doing for negro education in Southern States, still this should not cause us to be unmindful or unappreciative of the work the Southern States and municipalities are doing for our educational upbuilding. Moreover, our undying gratitude for emancipation from slavery need not blind our eyes and mind to that practical, every-day, neighborly philanthropy of

friendly whites among the former slave owners and their descendants which has done so much to make freedom effective and to emancipate us from ignorance and poverty. This practical philanthropy takes the form of advice, encouragement and financial help in every undertaking made by the colored people for their own general improvement, such as building churches and acquiring land and erecting buildings for negro educational institutions. It takes the form in many cases of definite encouragement to the thirty negroes to acquire farm and town property and out of long and indulgent conditions of payment, where these are needed."

No more practical way of aiding the race could be evolved in Kentucky than that of making possible the industrial college proposed by the trustees of Berea College. The sooner the negro is helped to help himself the sooner he will be independent of white support. Such work as is done by the school at Tuskegee and Hampton is incalculable, and it is that work which is in contemplation here. Both Tuskegee and Hampton are too far away from this section to be within reach of many negroes of Kentucky. So the need for a Kentucky institution becomes the greater.

Whether the institution be realized by some sort of alliance with the Eckstein, Norton University, as has been proposed, or by the establishment of an entirely new plant, the argument is all in favor, and the duty now confronts the public in general and Kentuckians in particular to make it a fact.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

national debt be repudiated and not paid. After Mr. Perkins had made his report a long discussion followed, and many members made speeches blaming Mr. Roosevelt in the most outrageous language. Among others were Mr. Tawney, Mr. Fitzgerald, a Democrat, Mr. John Sharp Williams, a Democrat, and Judge W. L. Smith of Iowa, whose motives are strongly suspected. Republicans and Democrats joined together in voicing their exasperation at the way in which Mr. Roosevelt had made Congress ridiculous in the eyes of the nation. Very few defended the President, among them being Representatives Bennett, Briscoe, and Townsend. The latter delivered an eloquent address completely clearing the President. Finally Congress adopted the report almost unanimously.

On the next day, Saturday, it still could think of nothing else, and neglected the country's business to pass a resolution introduced by Mr. Tawney of the Appropriations Committee, providing for the appointment by the Speaker of five members to investigate the entire Secret Service, from top to bottom.

The Senate went through much the same performance. One of the laughable incidents in connection with the Senate's discussion of this matter was the proposal that after Mr. Roosevelt leaves office he should be called before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate to testify all about his connections with the Secret Service. The Senate once tried a trick like that when they asked James G. Blaine to tell them about the "Mulligan letter," so famous in the Cleveland-Harrison campaign. It is said that Mr. Blaine made them feel very foolish; and probably Mr. Roosevelt would scare the life out of the Senate if they tried to haul him over the coals before a committee of men whom he has commanded as President.

PRESIDENT HITS BACK

The President finally, at the end of this week, grew tired of the fuss made by Congress, although he has at no time lost his temper, as the legislators have, and so decided to show them that he could have shown good reasons why Congress needs to be watched by detectives if he had wanted to. So he sent a mass of material to Senator Hale, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, showing among other things, that Senator Tillman of South Carolina, had attempted to obtain government land in the state of Oregon under false pretenses. The accusation against so influential and popular a member of Congress as Ben Tillman has set all Congress aghast. Senator Hale promptly gave the papers to Senator Tillman himself to use in making an answer. Senator Tillman claims that he could explain the charges, but says that someone has stolen from his desk the letters which he needs as evidence to clear himself. He insinuates that President Roosevelt had something to do with it. Thus in addition to the epithet of "liar" which has figured so often in the Congressional fight with the President lately we now have the epithet "thief" also applied indirectly.

[Sen. Tillman's reply to the President was one of the weakest speeches he has ever made. He attacked the

President violently, but made no attempt to clear himself of the charge. Even his best friends did not try to applaud him when he finished. There is great pity felt for him here, because of his illness, but most people believe he has brought his disgrace on himself, and deserves it.—Editor.]

Another incident showing the bad feeling between the Senate and the President was the attack made upon Mr. Roosevelt last Thursday by the Democratic leader, Senator Culberson of Texas, in relation to the permission given by the President to the American Steel company to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company last winter, thus allowing a "trust" to be formed contrary to the laws of the United States, according to the idea of Mr. Culberson. This matter will come up again later.

Only one other action this week on the part of Congress is worth noting. The resolution calling for an increase of the salary of the President of the United States to \$100,000 a year was favorably reported out of Committee and will probably pass.

In connection with the feud of Congress with the President may be noted the determination of the Senate to dispute with Mr. Roosevelt all Federal appointments under the patronage power of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such as the appointment of revenue collectors, postmasters, etc. Senator Dewey is responsible for the statement that there will be a fight on every Federal appointment from this time forward. This fight may even extend over into the term of Mr. Taft. It is understood that Congress feels that the Presidents are growing to think that Congress ought to have less power in view of the fact that it is so slow in moving and has done so little for the country in the last decade. Congress is determined that their dignity shall be recognized and also that no plebeian be lost and with these things in view seem bound to show that if they cannot or will not not themselves they can prevent at least, much of any thing from being done by any one else.

EVEN SUPPORT FORAKER

The Senate is even inclined to stand behind Senator Foraker in his fight against the President on the matter of the dismissal of the negro troops who shot up Brownsville. It requested an explanation from the Secretary of War as to just how the detectives were employed who brought in the last report from the President in this case. Secretary Wright this week sent in a frank and open report which tells exactly why and how the information which has done so much to clear up the case was obtained, and how much was paid to the men who got it. Now that it has this report the Senate does not seem to know what to do about it. Foraker will speak on the subject, soon. He says that when he retires to private life he will act as attorney for the colored soldiers who are trying to be reinstated in the army. The Supreme court this week decided on the matter in relation to a soldier who sued for pay due him from the date of his dismissal to that of the expiration of his term of enlistment. The decision was favorable to the President and against the soldier, and this promises to do a great deal to finally close the incident. The matter has been suddenly agitated by such men as Foraker already.

CABINET MAKING

News about the Taft administration is scant. It is said that at the special session of Congress which will follow his inauguration Speaker Cannon will appoint only one Committee, that on Ways and Means, so that nothing but the tariff can be taken up at that session. Speaker Reed did the same thing after McKinley was inaugurated in 1896. The Taft cabinet is taking definite shape. The Treasury portfolio has been offered to ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio. The Postmaster General will be Frank Hitchcock, and Mr. Hitchcock will resign from his present place as Chairman of the National Republican Committee. This place, which will be almost a sinecure during the next three years will probably be held by the present secretary of the Committee, William Hayward of Nebraska, who is a loyal man to Taft and Hitchcock. Mr. Thompson of New York will not be Secretary of the Navy, but Mr. Meyer, now Postmaster General may perhaps get that position. It is rumored that Francis J. Healy of San Francisco will become Attorney General of the United States. He is the man who distinguished himself prosecuting grafters on the Pacific coast, was shot by one of the latter, and recently at Philadelphia stated that E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate, was responsible for the corruption of San Francisco thru his railroad interests. He has been known as an independent Democrat. It is also announced that President

Roosevelt will help Mr. Taft begin his policy of conciliating and making friends with the South by appointing a Democrat as Federal Judge in the eastern district of North Carolina in place of Judge Purcell, recently deceased.

SUPREME COURT BUSY.

The Supreme Court has been busy this week. Last week it decided that N. Y. City might regulate the price of gas furnished by a chartered corporation. This week it remitted the \$29,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil Company by denying an appeal to it. Yet it should be remarked that this case has been opened again by proceedings for a rehearing in the lower courts. The Supreme Court also rendered on Friday a noteworthy decision in relation to the bonds of the corporation which furnished Knoxville Tennessee, with city water. The decision held that the company has a right to take into consideration the depreciation of its property from ordinary wear and tear, and to renew such property out of its earnings, besides merely paying interest on its bonds. It also states that such a company has a right to charge a price high enough to secure money for these purposes, and says that the courts have little right to declare just how much profit a company may make. This limits the decision in the New York Gas case.

BATTLESHIPS WANTED.

In spite of the present poverty of the nation the Navy Department wants some new battleships bigger than ever. They agree that it is possible to build a ship so big that no other nation can match it, and until this is done there will be no end to the increase of naval expenditure all over the world. They want us to build a ship so big that there can never be a bigger one! They ask for a ship of 25,000 tons burden with 14 inch guns, believing that no other country would try to build a ship to beat it. The logic of this request looks queer to some people. President Roosevelt is hesitating, but will probably recommend something of the kind, and have another fight like that of last spring trying to get Congress to build a good navy.

Our national poverty is the subject of speculation here. It is thought that bonds will have to be issued. Mr. Roosevelt takes the attitude that the coming generations will get most of the good of many of the present costly improvements, such as the Panama Canal, and ought to help pay for them. Probably a tax will be placed on the importation of tea and coffee. This would be a tariff for revenue only—the first of its kind that the Republican party ever thought of!

CANAL WORK APPROVED.

Speaking of the Panama Canal it is interesting to note that a committee of Congressmen, headed by Victor Murdock of Kansas, returned from an inspection of the work on the isthmus this week, and report themselves as in the highest degree pleased with the progress there, and the conditions brought about by Colonel Goethals. Mr. Goethals himself has issued a report this week, dealing with the selection of the site of the canal, denying some recent criticisms that the so-called Gatun site was unwisely chosen. On the whole the "big ditch" seems to be doing very well.

LABOR AFTER TAFT.

An amusing feature of the passing days is the attempt of the leaders of organized labor to make friends with President-elect Taft, after having fought him tooth and nail in the recent campaign. Now they are talking about his ability as a jurist, and his fairness, great heart etc. It looks as if they were going to ask him to help them in getting legislation through Congress. After the decision of Judge Wright here three weeks ago that Gompers and Morrison should be imprisoned the judge has been threatened by labor fanatics. He is being secretly guarded by detectives.

CUMMINS' FINE PLANS.

The new Senator from Iowa, ex-Governor Cummins, of "new ideas" tariff fame, is cavorting around the Senatorial enclosure like a new horse trying to show his paces. He has a proposal that the government should take up railway rates and fix a maximum rate for the entire country. He has another plan to amend the Postal Savings Bank bill so that money received on deposit should be placed by the central government in the hands in the neighborhood where it was obtained. The Senate does not seem to take kindly to his vigor and his breezy ways, and has failed to give him the chairmanship of any committee. Every other Senator holds some chairmanship, so that this is a direct slap at Mr. Cummins. The Senate had the same sort of experience with Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin two years ago, and proposes to head off any such behavior at the very outset in this instance.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.00
Cabbage, 3 1/4c, per lb.
Apples, \$2.00 per bu.
Eggs per doz. 25c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
Bacon, per lb. 12-15c
Ham per lb. 15c.
Lard, per lb. 12c.
Chicken on foot per lb. 8c.
Hens on foot per lb. 8c.
Feathers, per lb. 40c.
Oats, 60c.
Corn, 70c.
Wheat, per bu. \$1.00.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2x6x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Jan. 12, '09.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 50 5 75
Beef steers 3 00 4 75
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 4 00
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 3 50
Feeders 3 00 4 50
Stockers 2 00 4 00
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 10 00 30 00
CALVES—Best 7 00 7 50
Medium 4 00 6 00
Common 2 50 4 00
Hog trade irregular.
SHEEP—Best lambs 5 00 6 00
Culls 3 00 5 00
Fat sheep 3 50 down.
Moss pork \$12 50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 12c, heavy to medium 11 1/2c.
Breakfast bacon, 15c.
Sides 10 1/2c.
Bellies, 13c.
Dried beef, 12c.
Shoulders 8 1/2c.
LARD—Pure tallow 11c; tub 11 1/2c; pure leaf, tallow 12 1/2c; firkins 12 1/2c; tubs 12 1/2c.
EGGS—Case count, 26c.
BUTTER—Packing, 18c; creamery, 30c lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2c, 6 lb. tubs, 24c.
POULTRY—Hens 11c; roosters, 5 1/2c; springers, 12-15c, ducks, 11c, turkeys 15 and 16c; geese 6 1/2c, squirrels, \$1.25, rabbits, \$1.50.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.07 1/2.
OATS—New No. 3 white 53 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 52 1/2c.
CORN—No. 3 white, 66 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 64c.

The fur market is now in full swing with the prospects that the demand will be equal to or better than the supply. Mink, skunk and muskrat are bringing somewhat higher prices. Red foxes, civet and otter are in very keen request. Lynx is scarce and higher. Raccoon and possum are selling to better advantage than they did a short time ago. These facts are for the information of farmers' sons who do trapping in the winter.

Last Thursday evening at the White House there was given a magnificent reception to the Washington diplomatic representatives of foreign countries. It is said to have been one of the finest functions ever held in Washington. Diplomatic circles are also agitated by the arrival of the first Turkish Ambassador to the United States, Hussein Kiazelm Bey, who arrived on Saturday. He is self-possessed little Turk, with a world of dignity and suavity. Heretofore the Turkish representative at Washington has been a Minister merely, and his residence a legation instead of an embassy. The change is a result of the reform movement in Turkey.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1909.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided today that it will approve the plans for making the new battleships the largest in the world, and will recommend the appropriation of \$19,000,000 for the construction of two of them. Pres. Roosevelt asked for four, but it is understood that he really wanted only two. These two boats will be the largest ever built, and will be nearly three times as strong as any now afloat or planned. They will be able to sink a ship which is still so far away that its shells will not reach them.

Tumbles.

After all, falling 4,000 feet with a balloon isn't always as bad as stepping on a banana peel.

Have Queer Belief.

An amusing superstition of old Monmouthshire, England, is that a snake has four legs, all of which will duly come out if after thoroughly killing him you hold his body over a hot flame.

Influence of the Pessimist.

The presence of one who is a victim to moods is always a calamity in a home. One by one the family seek to escape from the influence so distressing. Moodiness carried to its last extreme is insanity, and has often neither the apology of a good reason to offer nor the excuse of a bad one.—World and His Wife.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Miss Lucretia Spurlock arrived Sunday from Paint Lick for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. U. M. Burgess.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Scrivner have moved into the little cottage on Center street last occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Muncey.

The small child of Mr. and Mrs. Atchey Fowler was very ill last week. Miss Lucy Hayes of Big Hill visited at the home of Mr. J. G. Harrison the latter part of the week.

Mr. J. W. Fowler came in from Winchester Saturday to be with home folks a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coyle of Big Hill visited Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Logsdon the first of the week.

Mr. John Dean, assistant cashier at the Berea Bank and Trust Co., and Miss Margaret Moyers were quietly married at the home of the bride last Saturday evening at six o'clock. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Brandenburg. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have a host of friends here and elsewhere who extend to them their heartiest congratulations. They will begin keeping house immediately in the Shouse property on Jackson St.

The marriage of Miss Leah Robinson to Mr. U. S. Moyers, traveling salesman of Berea, was solemnized shortly after six o'clock Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, at the home of the Rev. Mr. Brandenburg.

Miss Nora Robinson of Berea, and Mr. Jas Simpson of Monticello, were married at the home of the Rev. Mr. Brandenburg last Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. After spending a few days in Louisville and Lexington they went to the home of the groom in Monticello where they will live.

President Frost left Tuesday noon to engage in the work of completing the "Adjustment Fund" by subscriptions in Kentucky. It is hoped and expected that these subscriptions can be finished before Lincoln's birthday, February 12th, and President Roosevelt who is coming to Kentucky on that occasion has promised to give a speech and a tree planting for the new colored school. The enterprise has been taken up with interest by all classes of people throughout the state. A committee of strong business men has been appointed in Louisville and another in Lexington to assist in the raising of the last \$50,000. President Frost will visit between those two cities till the money is raised.

The Rev. Isaac Messler, of McKee, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. H. V. Porter, who has been visiting his cousin, Mrs. Stanley Frost returned to his home in Minneapolis.

WANTED.—Reliable, energetic man to sell lubricating oils, greases and paints in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Stetson Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR RENT. House on Richmond street next to Baptist church, 8 large rooms two halls, good barn, for particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE.—Seven farms, ranging from 50 to 370 acres. All good land, most all in grass. Some very good blue grass, good houses and orchards. Will sell on reasonable terms. One mile from Panola.

Robert Lakes,
Panola, Ky.

Modern Variation. "One touch of nature makes" observed Prof. Similek, "makes the whole world an Ananias club."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

In Tennessee is raising a great deal of opposition not only among the liquor men, but among a large number of high class citizens who believe in the sacredness of private rights and local option. It now seems likely, however, that the prohibition bill will pass, and local option will lose out.

INDIANA FIGHT.—Attempted bribery is now being charged in the Democratic fight for the Indiana Senatorship. Mr. Kern, recently candidate for vice-president, verifies the charges, but no information has been given out as to whom is suspected.

TRUTH STANGER THAN FICTION

Strange things occur every day, many of which we should not be surprised to find in the veracious accounts of the "Arabian Nights," "Baron Munchausen," or even good Herodotus or novel of the 20th century; but that they do actually occur sometimes fills one with surprise and makes him think that many of the fantastic things related in the fairy and folklore books must have had a foundation on current events ages and ages ago.

If we should read that in the time of the Borgias in Rome a high official's life was saved by his seeing a fly instantly expire upon falling into a cup of tea, instead of struggling as is usual in such cases, and that the official escaped death by poisoning from observing the incident, we should be induced to say the whole thing, while possibly true, was probably a myth which had clustered in with many other stories of the terrible Borgias. But, on the other hand, such a thing did occur just a few days ago in Los Angeles, when 20 persons at a boarding-house were saved from poisoning by a fly which fell into a milk can and was instantly killed.

Some one saw the fly expire, the milk was tested, and found to contain a rank poison. Two men who had been ordered from the place several times and who had threatened revenge were arrested for the attempt to kill.

Every one has read the Arabic and Dutch versions of a story in which the owner of a ring flung the ornament into the sea, and years after, in cutting open a fish found the same ring among the entrails. Yet the story is hardly more marvelous than an actual event which has taken place at Eastport, N. Y. Capt. W. Randall's vessel was wrecked off Smith's Island Point 15 years ago, and the captain lost all his possessions, among them a marked dollar bearing date of 1899. Judge Randall's surprise when a week or so ago he read that a life-saver had found such a coin in the surf, an actually got the dollar back into his possession. He is now offering \$100 reward for the return of a gold watch which he lost along with the dollar.

A dying Moscow millionaire named Petroff has just given his heirs a fair example of the irony of fate. Just before his death Petroff drew his whole fortune from the banks, had the bills piled on the floor, and with his own hands set fire to them. He then summoned his relatives, showed them the ashes and congratulated them upon their escape from the evils of wealth.

An interesting case was tried in the Pittsburg courts a few days ago, when a photograph which had been an involuntary witness of an assault and battery was placed upon the stand without being sworn. An agent for a talking machine company had an altercation with a woman while a blank record was taking down a piece of music which the woman's friend was playing on the piano. The man struck the woman, the musician ceased playing, and the record, still running on, took down the screams of the woman and the words of her antagonist.

"Jennie the Monk," mascot of one of the New York hook and ladder companies, created a sensation in the street car and incidentally caused one of the firemen to disburse 45 cents before he left the conveyance. The fireman was taking Jennie to a dog doctor for treatment, holding the monkey under his coat; but Jennie thrust out her head, gave a jump, and to the amazement of all on board, caught the line connected with the conductor's indicator, and rang nine fares in rapid succession before she could be recaptured. Jennie's hands were tied during the rest of the journey.

Realization. It is when a college student finds himself in a hospital that he realizes the perils of not being a mollycoddle. —Pittsburg Gazette Times.

BASE HITS. Boozie butts in where angels fear to tread. The man that everybody likes usually likes everybody. Nothing is more rare in a man than a thought of his own. Most of us consider the spiritual only as it relates to a feeble form of plety. You'd better speak or write to your congressman about Uncle Joe Cannon.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Simon C. Kelly of the class of '08 is pleasantly located in the High School at Elmore, Oklahoma, from which place he sends greetings to his Berea friends.

A. M. Clark a former student of Berea College writes from Boons Path, Va., that he has recently been elected cashier of the First State Bank of that place, at a good salary.

A party of young people spent Saturday night at the bungalow.

Miss Oma Penn, a former student, who has been attending a musical conservatory in Chicago, has been a visitor here several days this week.

Will C. Gamble and Prof. Clark have gone to Lexington and Louisville to aid in the raising of the Adjustment Fund.

"MODERATE DRINKER"

In a recent discussion in the Norfolk, England, United Council, Sir Victor Horsley, speaking in the name of modern science, raises the question, "Is there any such thing as a moderate drinker?" He avails himself of the statement of practically all scientists that any one under the influence of strong drink, however slight, is in an abnormal condition.

The delicate balance of his faculties is somewhat maladjusted. In short, he is more or less drunk. It is an undisputed fact, granted even by Muens-terberg, of Harvard, that the smallest quantity of alcohol has an "inhibiting" effect upon the body and mental acuteness. The so-called "moderate drinker" is immoderate because he is taking something which at the time lowers his physical or mental efficiency.

Therefore looking at the question from the scientist's point of view Sir Victor Horsley asked:

Did it profit a nation to take a sleeping draught every night? The moderate drinker was a drug-taker, for alcohol was a narcotic, and the man who consumed it was really taking a sleeping draught. How was this country to take the Prince of Wales' advice to "Wake up," when it spent from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty million pounds annually on sleeping draughts?

The voice of science declares, without doubt or uncertainty, that the judge who drinks intoxicants is affected to a larger or less degree in his mental process thereby; that the physician is less accurate in his judgments; that the business man is more or less intoxicated; that the laborer is to a greater or less degree narcotized. In short, that there is absolutely no such thing as perfect balance of either physical or mental operation for the user of strong drinks, even though he uses them "moderately." He may not be conscious of his aberrations; others are more apt to be; nevertheless the aberrations are there.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FOLLOWING
LINE OF GOODS

Ladies' and Children's HATS, COATS, SKIRTS,

Queen Quality and R. J. R. Shoes

Underwear Hosiery Corsets

Dress Goods and Trimmings

Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel

MRS. S. R. BAKER,

Phone 123

Richmond Street

Berea, Kentucky

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

STATEMENT

Of the Berea Bank & Trust Company at the Close of Business,
DECEMBER 31, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$130,455.06
Overdrafts	2,008.38
Due from National and State Banks	29,283.45
Banking House and Lot	18,339.42
Currency	11,541.30
Furniture and Fixtures	6,750.52
Current Expenses, Last Quarter	9,586.53
Total	207,965.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in Cash	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	9,211.18
Undivided Profits	9,646.78
Individual Deposits	139,104.35
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	3.25
Total	207,965.56

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss.

J. W. Stephens, Cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, a Bank located and doing business in the town of Berea, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank, at the close of business on the 31st day of Dec. 1908, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and further says that the business of said Bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State designating the 31st day of Dec. 1908, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by J. W. Stephens, the 31st day of Dec. 1908.

W. H. PORTER, Notary Public.

Commission expires March 12, 1912.

J. J. MOORE, Pres.

CHAS. BURDETTE, Director

J. W. STEPHENS, Cashier.

E. T. FISH, Director

It is declared that judges particularly suffer in the more accurate parts of the faculties, and their decisions are always more or less vitiated by the drink habit if at all dependent upon a highly critical judgment.

It is more and more becoming a habit in certain courts to disqualify an habitual drinker as witness in certain classes of cases. We have no doubt that any moderate drinker what ever is to a greater or less degree a drunkard, whether he knows it or not, and this is not of our own judgment, but by the statement of practically the entire scientific world today.—The American Issue.

TO ESTABLISH LAW AND ORDER

The news of a movement on foot in the mountain counties to organize the decent element for the purpose of enforcing the law and stamping out feuds, illicit distilling, blind tigers and other similar menaces to order and public safety will be received with pleasure by the rest of the State.

The reputation of Breathitt and its neighborhood has done much to win for Kentucky an unsavory name among strangers. The outside world has been prone to judge us by the lurid and sensational stories that have come from the hill country. We who are native to the soil know that the real spirit of our people is misrepresented by tales of feuds and killings, despite the night rider disturbances, Kentucky harbors some of the finest men and women to be found in the world; that the good citizens are in the majority, and that the tendency of society is ever toward better things.

The mountains are not to be judged by the bad men who have made them notorious. It is perhaps true that the better element has been too supine in the past; but united action on the part of the thousands of earnest, God-fearing citizens who dwell amid their fastnesses and on their tree-clothed slopes can put an end forever to the reign of crime and bloodshed.

If the Hargis trial has the effect of stirring up the community to action in the cause of law it will have served a good purpose, and may make a turning point in the history of the State.—Louisville Herald.

Have Well-Known Names.

In the United States there are 30 towns or villages named Berlin, 21 named Hamburg, 23 named Paris and 13 named London.

MASKS OF NIGHT RIDERS.

Telling of the Night Riders in Tennessee, Don Marquis, in Uncle Remus—The Home Magazine for January, says:

"They are both a military and civil organization. The head is known as the General; counties are presided over by colonels; magisterial districts by captains, and so forth. It is the policy to allow the younger men—mostly between the ages of eighteen and thirty—to do the actual raiding; while the older heads and steadier hands are reserved for jury duty, witnesses, and so forth, in case any of the raids lead to trouble in the courts.

"The masks used are constructed of almost any dark material, with slits cut for the eyes and mouth; the leaders wear, in addition to these, a band of white across the shoulders. Each man has a number and answers to it instead of by name; while on an actual raid only the commanding officer speaks. In the Hecfoot Lake district the Night Riders usually added to the mask a kind of blouse or gown; and some of the masks were made almost like hoods; but the practice in the tobacco district is in favor of simplicity."

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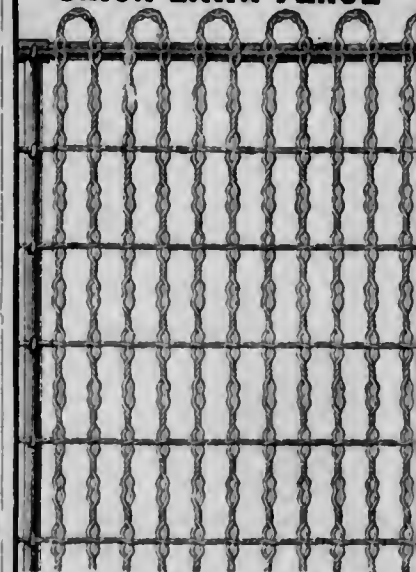
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Old Connecticut Milestone.
In Old Lyme, Conn., is one of the celebrated Franklin milestones which in 1776 saw Washington pass into Lyme on his way from Cambridge after the British had evacuated Boston. Franklin measured the miles by a machine of his own invention, attached to his chaise, the ancestor of our cyclometer.

The "Eternal Feminine."
Among some African tribes, when a man professes his love for a woman and asks her in marriage, she invariably refuses him at first lest it should appear that she had been thinking of him and was eager to become his wife! By so doing she maintains the modesty of her sex, as well as tests the love and abases the pride of her lover.—London Wide World Magazine.

Don't Worry

If you are sick, don't worry, but begin at once to make yourself well. To do this, we but repeat the words of thousands of other sufferers from womanly ills, when we say:

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

For 50 years, this wonderful female remedy, has been benefiting sick women. Mrs. Jennie Merrick, of Cambridge City, Ind., says: "I suffered greatly with female trouble, and the doctors did no good. They wanted to operate, but I took Cardui, and it made me feel like a new woman. I am still using this wonderful medicine, with increasing relief."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

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true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

One-seventh of the foreign com-
merce of Great Britain passes through
the Suez canal.

New York's first "skyscraper" is be-
ing torn down to make room for one
that really will scrape.

You only have to go six miles to find
a temperature of 30 degrees below
zero. Which way? Up.

Some men have all the luck. A Wis-
consin man has married a deaf and
dumb girl worth \$2,000,000.

Young Turkey does not propose to
grace the festive board of the sultan
if it has anything to say in the matter.

Good bread, says Dr. Wiley, is the
only true producer of happiness. Corn
on the cob isn't so bad, that way,
though.

Blondes are said to be disappear-
ing, but they will come back again as
long as there is peroxide of hydrogen
in the market.

This affinity business is getting so
common over in New York that for the
sake of convenience the term has been
shortened to "affin."

Count Boni would doubtless be will-
ing to accept an allowance of \$60,000
a year, even if Prince Helle were sent
regularly to hand it to him.

In New York the theaters have a
seating capacity of 123,795. Then
comes London, with 120,950, and Paris
takes third place, with 83,331.

A railroad in Honduras, which has
just been opened to traffic as far as
Ceiba, 35 miles, was built with creos-
oted pine ties from the United States.

Diplomatic relations between Tur-
key and Italy are strained, which
seems to be about the only purpose
of having diplomatic relations with Tur-
key, anyhow.

Since the decline of the duel and
the discovery of Bright's disease there
has been nothing invented which picks
off rich young bloods like the 70-mile-
an-hour motor car.

The English have discovered that
more housekeepers go insane than any
other class. Men who have gone home
late at night from the club have been
inclined to think that, also.

The Moliteno (Cape Colony) farmers
have hit upon a novel plan for dealing
with locusts. A farmer has imported
some eagle kites for the purpose of
scaring locusts from the crops.

Turks used to be mad because so
many of them were in jail and now
they are mad because the sultan has
turned so many out. Evidently the
task of pleasing a Turk is not easy.

Miss Lotta S. Rand of Lynn, Mass.,
has been appointed deputy superin-
tendent for the blind in Boston. She
had been secretary of the Lynn Asso-
ciated Charities for more than 11
years.

The Dutch are going to be deliber-
ate about getting into a mix-up with
Venezuela. We can hardly believe
the Dutch would become fussy over
the matter, even if this were not the
hot season.

There has been an epidemic of sui-
cide in St. Petersburg for three
months, the average number being
85 a month. The high record for a
day was reached lately, when 18 per-
sons killed themselves.

A Chicago woman who saved her
pin money has bought and paid for a
home without calling on her husband
for any contributions. All the other
women are, of course, wondering
whether she trimmed her own hair.

An airship line is to be established
between New York and Boston, prob-
ably by the same persons who a while
ago were advertising the line over
which you would be able to travel
from New York to Chicago in ten
hours.

So many peanuts are eaten in this
country that the native supply is not
sufficient for the demand and about
\$3,000 worth of the African nuts were
imported from Marseilles in 1906 and
over \$72,000 worth in 1907. The west
coast of Africa produces quantities of
peanuts.

MONUMENT FOR FIRST OIL WELL

TO BE ERECTED ON SITE OF DRAKE OIL WELL
IN PENNSYLVANIA.



DRAKE OIL WELL MONUMENT.

There is nothing found in fiction to
equal the wonderful story of the mar-
velous development of the petroleum
industry in this country. Perhaps the
nearest one might come to it would
be found in Scheherzade's tale of
Aladdin's lamp, the magic power that
produced wealth and luxury beyond
computation. The lamp of Aladdin
was no more marvelous than that
which burns "Standard, water white,
150 degrees test."

It is not yet a half century since
this industry began. To be accurate,
it will be 50 years on August 19, 1909,
since Col. Edwin A. F. Drake com-
pleted that famous first oil well near
the banks of Oil creek, a short dis-
tance below the present city of Titus-
ville. The 49 years since that event
have been of the busiest in oil devel-
opment. The history of the industry
is an aggregation of romances unpar-
alleled; it is one great romance of
vital and intense interest.

"Progressive Pennsylvania" has been
accused of a lack of civic pride. Its
monuments are few, though its notable
achievements have been many and
its great men legion. Oldtime promises
a better record. A magnificent monu-
ment to Col. E. A. F. Drake stands in
Woodlawn cemetery, Titusville.

Now, a beautiful monument, com-
memorating the foundation of the in-
dustry, is planned by Canadiana chap-
ter, Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, to be erected at the site of the
Drake well. It is desired to have this
monument unveiled on the fiftieth an-
niversary of the discovery that gave
to the world a new industry—an in-
dustry that has done much—or more
—to advance civilization as the appli-
cation of steam. The design of this
monument is shown in our illustra-
tion and it is to be provided by the
voluntary contributions of the grate-
ful "sons and daughters of the oil
country."

The crowning feature of the monu-
ment is to be a flaming torch, illum-
inating the globe. What a wealth of
suggestion! It tells the story of how
the cheap mineral oil from the earth
carried the light of intelligence into
the dark corners of earth! Since
Drake's discovery the obscure Lin-
colns of the world have not been com-
pelled to read by the light of blazing
pine knots on the hearth; our Frank-
lins have not been forced to study
philosophy by the feeble flicker of
sputtering tallow candles.

Illumination, however, is not the
whole story of this industry. From
rude oil more than 200 products are
extracted. The paraffine wax, familiar
to every household, the equally uni-
versal vaseline, the gasoline that has
introduced a new era of power; the
lubricants that make the machinery
run smoothly; the naphtha that en-
riches to brilliancy, all manufactured
gas. Brilliant color dyes, photographic
developments, many medical drugs,
come from the compounded fluid cal-
led petroleum.

Natural gas, the perfect fuel, its
supply now an industry in itself, is but
a branch of the new world opened by
Drake's discovery; a world of effort
and wealth developed by other gen-
tlemen, who followed after. This monu-
ment will pay tribute to every one of
them, because it will be dedicated to
the vast and marvelous mining and
manufacturing industries of which the
Drake well was the foundation. It will
be a monument to the race of men
who have solved more gigantic prob-
lems and met more emergencies in 50
years than were ever given in the
same space of time to any other race
of men to solve.

In this short time the men of "oil-
dom" have discovered a new product,
dissolved it into its constituent ele-
ments, devised means for storage, erect-
ed vast systems of transportation,
delivered the product to the uttermost
ends of the earth, devised new ma-
chinery, conquered physical obstacles
and read the book of the rocky strata
as no other men have done.

From that little beginning of Col.
Drake on Oil creek, a small hole of
150 feet deep, and a few barrels of
greasy fluid, has grown a world-wide
industry. It employs a million men;
walking beams creak in every clime;
oil flows from the Gulf of Mexico to
the Caspian and back again; the
driller is at work in the cradle of the
Aryan race, in Japan, in the lair of the
wild man of Borneo. This industry
has added billions of dollars of new,
clean wealth to the world's store in
this marvelous half century—within
the life span of men whose hearts are
yet young.

It well deserves a monument and
one built by the men who have helped

to create the industry—the men who
have rubbed the wonderful lamp and
found gold in their hands. This duty
should not be left to another genera-
tion. Already there are thousands en-
listed in this army of modern grease
who never saw the site on which the
old Drake well was drilled with so
much pains and patience. Annually
hundreds of travelers pass the magic
spot and have sought to attract their
glance from the car window. But next
year they may see the tall shaft and
the torch that, hand in hand with Lib-
erty, has lighted the world, literally.

The following description is given of
the design of the Petroleum Mem-
orial:

"The monument is in the form of a
monolithic Doric shaft rising aloft a
bronze lantern in the form of a
globe. The shaft rests upon a single
block of stone, upon the four faces
of which are bas-reliefs symbolical of
the departments of human activity
which have been most affected by the
discovery of oil—heat, light, power and
locomotion. The base rests upon a
stylobate of three high steps. The
stylobate is in the center of a paved
area surrounded by a parapet having
at the four corners salient masses,
upon the outer surface of which are
to be cut inscriptions telling of the
history of the discovery of oil by Col.
Drake and of the evolution of the in-
dustry. The whole monument is to be
raised upon a sodded plateau and is to
be approached on all four sides by
flights of 13 steps.

The dimensions of the monument
are as follows: Platen, 94 feet
square; platform at parapet line, 52
feet square; diameter of shaft, 6 feet
6 inches; pedestal, 8 feet square;
stylobate, 20 feet square; height of
plateau, 8 feet; height of monument,
53 feet; total height of monument and
plateau, 61 feet.

The location of the old Drake well
is on a slightly spot near the line of
the Pennsylvania railroad, so that the
monument when completed can be
viewed by all travelers between Pitts-
burg and Buffalo.

HIS LIFE A LUCKY ONE.

Youngster at Least Had the Great
Virtue of Cheerfulness.

The following is a genuine essay by
a ten-year-old boy:
"My life has been a very lucky one.
When I was three years old I fell
downstairs and cut my head. When I
was five years old I was looking at
some hens and a dog bit my leg. When
I was eight I went with my brother in
the trap and the horse fell and threw
us out of the trap; my brother lit on
his feet and I lit on the horse's back.
Last year I was playing, and I ran into
a surrey and cut my eyebrow, and I
has left a mark. One day I went into
the slaughter house and a big sheep
ran after me and knocked me down.
I have had a happy life."

This cheerful acceptance of what
are usually regarded as the ills of life
reminds the writer of an old school-
fellow who took part in the fight at
Bladensburg at the beginning of the
South African war. After the engage-
ment he was taken to the hospital at
Pietermaritzburg. As soon as he was
able he wrote home and sent his peo-
ple the tonic he had worn in the bat-
tle.

"You will see," he wrote, "that there
are 11 bullet holes in it, but I was
awfully lucky, only six of them hit
me."

Sexes in Antagonism.

Woman suffrage has been carried to
an extreme in Buenos Ayres. An Ital-
ian woman describes the situation in
the Argentine city: "A sort of recip-
rocal fear seems to raise an insur-
mountable barrier between the men
and women. Whether at home, in the
street, at banquets and public prom-
enades, in the theaters or schools, the
two sexes, as if by a tacit understand-
ing, keep each other at a respectful
distance. What most strikes the for-
eigner who walks in Buenos Ayres
whether he traverse the narrow street
where the traffic of foot passengers is
more crowded than in either London
or Paris, or saunter through the broad
avenues where tram cars, carriages
automobiles pass and repass each
other, is the absence of woman. . . .
She acts, not as an associate of man,
but as a rival, and in the same house
we find an antagonism existing be-
tween husband and wife, mother and
son." The social reformers of Argen-
tina are beginning to think that wom-
en are being too highly educated. They
neglect their children and household
duties.

THE LAME MAN HEALED

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 24, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 3:1-8. Memory
Verses, 3, 6, 8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"This name, through
faith in its name, hath made this man
strong, whom ye see and know."—Acts
3:16.

TIME.—The time is unknown within
one or more years. Possibly the event
of this lesson took place not long after
Pentecost in the summer of A. D. 30. But
since it was connected with persecutions,
it may have been a year or two later.

PLACE.—Jerusalem, in the outer court
of the temple near the beautiful gate
which led from the outer court, the Court
of the Gentiles, in the Court of the Wom-
en, i. e., the court in which women were
allowed but beyond which they could not
go. Peter's sermon was preached in
Solomon's porch on the east side of the
Court of the Gentiles.

PLACE IN HISTORY.—An example of
the work of Christianity, and the begin-
ning of persecution.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Old and New Forms of Worship.
It was the custom of the early Chris-
tians to worship in their old accus-
tomed way as well as in the new ways
taught them by the Spirit. If they
broke "the old bottles" before "the
new bottles" were prepared, they
would lose the very spirit and power
of worship. As it was, they filled the
old forms full of the spirit of worship,
and thus were prepared to use the
new alone.

V. 2. "And a certain man lame." All
we know of him is (1) that he was born
lame; (2) his lameness was caused
by weakness of his feet and ankles
(v. 7); (3) he was unable to walk;
(4) he was poor; (5) he had been
lame 40 years (Acts 4:22). "Was car-
ried." "Was being carried," possibly
at the same time that Peter and John
were entering. "Whom they laid,"
"Were accustomed to lay," as the
text shows. "At the gate" (one of
the several gates) "of the temple." The
word includes not only the house
but the courts and their buildings.
"Which is called Beautiful." Prob-
ably the gateway between the Court
of the Gentiles and the Court of the
Women, where the Jews went for
worship. This gateway had mag-
nificent doors of Corinthian brass 75
feet high, and adorned with plates of
silver and gold.

The Gate Beautiful.—There are
many beautiful gates in life to higher
and better things. The Gate of Hope,
the Gate of Love, the Gate of Char-
acter, the Gate of Faithfulness, the
Gate of Prayer. Jesus Christ is the
Beautiful Gate to eternal life.

Such As I Have Give I Thee.—Only
such as a person has can he give to
others, and only in so far as he really
possesses it. Pictures of fire will not
warm, nor will semblances of virtues
impart virtues. If a man has money
he can give money. If he has truth
he can impart truth. If he has cour-
age, hope, love, goodness, he can in-
fuse them into other souls. If he him-
self is full of doubts, hate, ill-temper,
bad passions, it is these he will im-
part to those around him, and by no
means can such a one impart to oth-
ers the good he has not himself.
Hence it is that the most important
element in preaching and in preaching
is the man behind them. A cold
church cannot warm the impotent to
life. We cannot kindle others unless
we ourselves are on fire.

The test of true religion is its power
to help men, to relieve suffering, to
transform the lives of men. The gos-
pel of Christ "is the power of God un-
to salvation to everyone that be-
lieves;" that is, to everyone who is
willing to receive the salvation.

"Christianity is nothing, according to
the writers of the New Testament,
unless it moves in the realm of pow-
er."—C. E. Jefferson.

Does the church exert its whole
power of healing disease and alleviat-
ing suffering? There has been a sad
neglect of the power of prayer and
faith, and of personal uplift for the
sick and suffering. Christian Science
is a reaction against this neglect.
Professors of psychology are begin-
ning to advocate the power of mind
over body. Doctors are using this
power more than hitherto. "Many dis-
eases can be shaken off by simply lift-
ing up the tone of the interior life."
Elizabeth Barrett was a sick woman,
confined to her bed, and Robert
Browning called upon her. She fell
in love with him, and her love for
him lifted her out of bed and gave
her health again. Anything that quick-
ens the emotions, and fills the heart
with thoughts of God, must have its
influence on every organ of the body,
and make it more difficult for disease
to work its ravages there."—C. E. Jef-
ferson.

Experience of the Emmanuel Epis-
copal Church in Boston.—Under Dr.
Worcester, the rector, and his assist-
ant, Rev. Samuel McComb, D. D., a
remarkable work was done in 1906-7,
for the cure of the ill in body and
soul, especially for the victims of neu-
rasthenia, or, as it is popularly called,
"nervous prostration." Many have
been greatly benefited.

One of the needs of the church to-
day is more emphasis on the power of
God, on the uplifting, encouraging
power of the gospel to triumph over
the ills of man.

However, this is only a lesser one
of the ways in which the gospel is re-
lieving the sick and suffering.

Medicine is a gift of God as really
as faith, it should be used as such
wherever it can aid in recovering from
sickness. Works are the twin of faith.

It creates the atmosphere in which
flourish all the science, the self-devot-
ion, the desire to aid others, hospitals
and institutions, that help the poor.

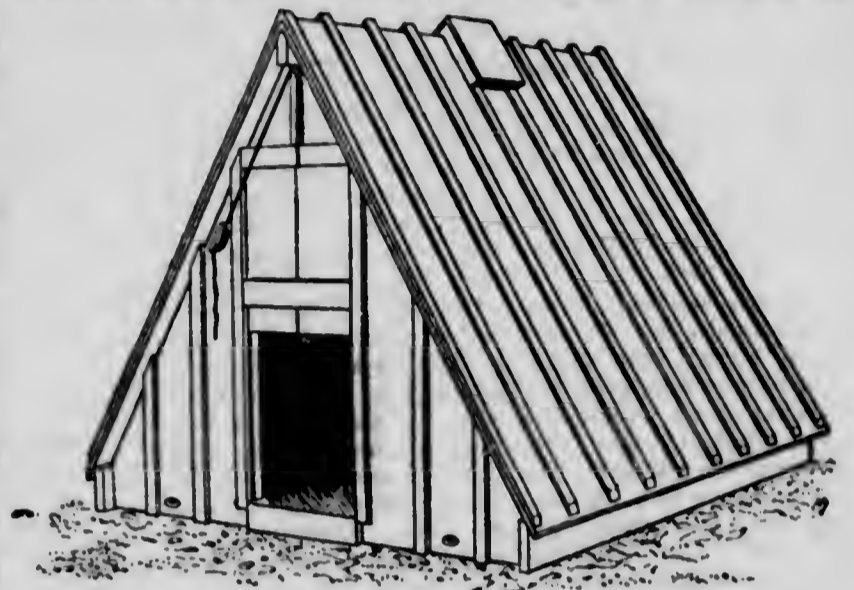
A HOG COT GOOD FOR SUMMER OR WINTER

A-Shaped Structure Which Is Equipped with a Door and
a Ventilating System.

The A-shaped hog cot is adapted
to both summer and winter condi-
tions. It has a permanent floor, a
door in each end, and a ventilating
system. It is constructed by nailing
inch boards on six joists, two inches
by four inches, eight feet long for
the floor. Between the joists are
nailed three stringers, two inches by
six inches eight feet long, which serve
as runners for moving the house. Next
is spiked a piece two inches by eight
inches, nine feet four inches long, at
the ends of the joists, having the bot-
tom of the two inch by eight inch even
with the bottom of the joist which
will allow it to project above the floor
three inches. It will also extend out
seven inches at each end. This two
inch by eight inch forms a plate to
which the rafters and roof boards are
nailed. The seven-inch extension of
the plate at the ends supports the low-

A rear door, identical in size with
the front door, is held in place by
cleats nailed across it on the inside
and by latches fastened on the out-
side. This door is not opened regu-
larly, but provides ventilation in sum-
mer and aids in handling sows at far-
rowing time. Above the rear door is
a small sliding door, 8x12 inches, to
admit light and air.

Another important feature of this
house is the ventilator, which is a
small cup covering a hole at the top
and the center of the roof. The hole
is made by sawing off opposite ends
of two roof boards and covering it
with a cap so arranged as to leave
openings three inches by 12 inches on
each side of the roof. This is suffi-
cient ventilation for two or three ani-
mals when all the doors are shut, and
if more ventilation is desired it can
easily be secured by opening the small



Front View of A-Shaped Hog Cot.

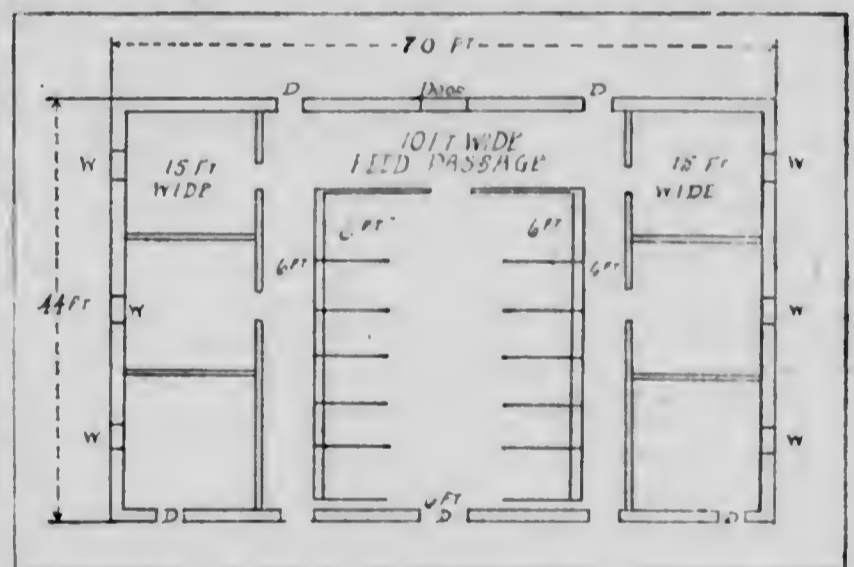
er corners of the roof which other-
wise would be easily split off. These
2x8's, besides strengthening the house,
raise the rafters and roof boards
nailed to them at least three inches
off the floor and thereby materially in-
crease the floor space and the capac-
ity of the house. If the house is to be
used in extremely cold weather a
movable door is necessary. The illus-
tration shows a door two feet wide
and two feet six inches high, made
to slide up and down and held in place
by cleats. It is suspended by a rope
which passes through a pulley at the
top and is fastened to a cleat at the
side near the roof. The cot also shows
two iron eyes bolted into the front
joist of the building to which the
hitch is made when the building is
moved.

sliding door in the rear. This simple
plan of ventilation avoids any direct
drafts upon the animals and proves
very efficient.

With these improvements the cost
in building the A-shaped house is
somewhat increased. All the boards
except those used for the floor should
be dressed on one side.

The following lumber is necessary
to construct this portable house: Nine
pieces 1x12 in., 16 feet long, and 11
O. G. battens 16 feet long for roof; 6
pieces 1x12 in., 14 feet long, for ends;
1 piece 2x4 in., 10 feet long, for ridge;
2 pieces 2x8 in., 10 feet long, for
plates; 7 pieces 2x4 in., 16 feet long,
for rafters and braces in frame; 3
pieces 2x6 in., 8 feet long, for stringers
and 4 pieces 1x12 in., 16 feet long,
rough, for flooring.

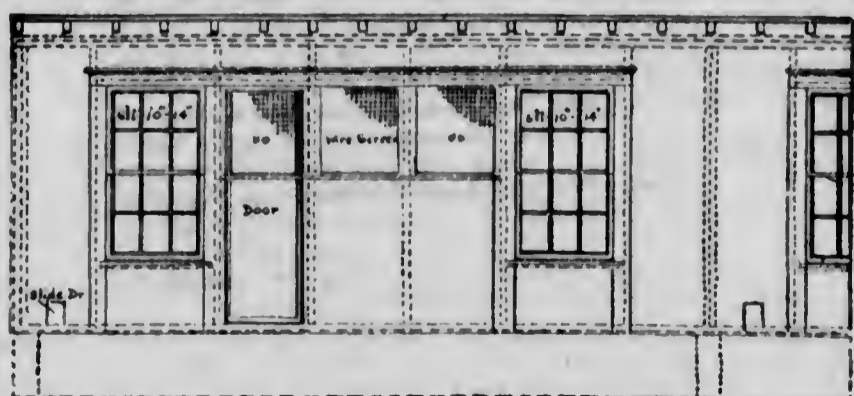
Stable With Box Stalls



The ground plan shown above is for
a stable 44x70 feet. The arrangement
gives three box stalls in each end,
which can, if desired, be arranged into
stalls. The two cross feed passages
are six feet wide. Stalls for cows six
feet wide and six feet long from front

of manger, to rear of stall. The main
door can be made in two doors and
six feet wide, which will admit of a
stone boat or sled being taken in to
clean out the stable. There will be
space enough to drive in a horse and
turn around.

A Curtain Front Laying House



The front should be toward the south or east to avoid the worst storms.
A framework covered with canvas enables it to be closed at night. Per-
fect ventilation can be obtained by this means and in fine weather full ad-
vantage can be taken of the sunlight. Wire netting is used to cover the
windows.

Provide Plenty of Water.—Although
turkeys will eat snow, they should
not be permitted to do so, but should
be given plenty of fresh clean water.

Have Plenty of Litter.—If hens are
confined to the poultry house on cold
days see to it that they do not have
to stand on the bare floor. Use straw,
corn stalks, corn husks, or other dry
material for a floor covering. Hens
with cold feet will not lay very many
eggs.

They Sell Best.—When raising tar-
keys for market medium sized ones
will be found better than extra large
ones.

NUMBER KILLED BY GAS EXPLOSION

IN MINE OF JOSEPH LEITER-
SPARK FROM TROLLEY POLE
OF MOTOR THE CAUSE.

EXPERT DECLARED PIT SAFE

After Fires Which Stopped Work Two
Months Ago—Chicago Millionaire
Heads First Relief Party and
Aids in Recovery of Bodies.

Duquoin, Ill., Jan. 11.—A disastrous
gas explosion, in which 25 men lost
their lives, occurred at an early hour
Sunday morning in Joseph Leiter's fa-
mous colliery at Ziegler. A spark from
a trolley pole of an electric motor com-
ing in contact with a pocket of gas is
assigned as the cause of the explosion.

The Americans killed by the explo-
sion include: Willis Warner, foreman;
Albert Kerr, foreman; James Patterson,
Joe Richardson, Fred Morgan, J. C. Evans,
Gilbert Jones, Joe Tate, Jas. Phillips,
John Cassady, Aaron Jereol, Thomas
Hubbard, Cobe Puckel, Chas. Smothers.

Eight bodies yet remain in the mine,
but will be recovered before morning,
it is thought. Mr. Leiter personally
conducted the first relief party that de-
scended into the mine to recover the
bodies.

The lone survivor of the explosion
was an Italian youth, who escaped un-
harm.

An expert who had been experiment-
ing with the gas in the mines at Zieg-
ler left Wednesday, confident that he
had placed the mine in safe condition
to be operated.

The men entombed were engaged in
clearing away the debris caused by
the recent fires in the mine, and it was
expected that operations would be re-
sumed this week after two months' suspension.

The bodies taken from the mine are
badly burned and identification is dif-
ficult. Twenty-six men entered the
mine on the night shift and the names
of the victims are taken from the pay-
roll.

The explosion was peculiar. No
noise or shock was heard or felt at
the opening of the shaft—only a puff
of smoke. The engineer noticed the
smoke, and, realizing that an accident
had happened, summoned aid.

The mines had recently been on fire
and the flames had been sealed and
confined to workings not in the vicin-
ity of the present explosion.

Mrs. Leiter is at Ziegler, and Sunday
she was at the mouth of the mine with
her husband aiding in quieting the wid-
ows and orphans who crowded about
the mine.

She furnished coffee and sandwiches
to men attempting to rescue the bod-
ies. The day was bitter cold, but Mrs.
Leiter was foremost in comforting the
widows.

In April, 1905, an explosion in the
mine killed 51 men.

CHURCH COLLAPSES.

Burying One Hundred Worshipers in
the Ruins.

Horne, Switzerland, Jan. 11.—During
divine services Sunday an ancient
church near Hon suddenly collapsed,
burying the worshipers in the ruins.
Practically all the members of the con-
gregation were killed or injured.

A wild panic followed, those who es-
caped rushing through the fields shout-
ing that an earthquake had overtaken
the village. Other villagers joined in
the outcry and were with difficulty
calmed.

After an hour's exertions the fire
company of the place extinguished 40
corpses, but it is believed there are
still a number under the timbers. Sixty
persons were badly injured.

The collapse of the church was
caused by the time-worn pillars in the
underground crypt giving way.

Boy Bank Looter Jailed.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 11.—Charged with
looting the Noel State bank of Noel
40 miles south of here, Oliver P. Hill-
ings, aged 19, was arrested here Sun-
day by Sheriff Carnell, culminating a
five weeks search. The tot entered the
bank through a rear window while
Cashier Klesler was at his noonday
meal and looted the cash drawer of its
contents, \$92. The boy in his confes-
sion boasted of taking the money and
hiding it under the wagon wheels. The
boy stated that he was given a nickel
to execute the theft, but this story is
scouted by the sheriff.

Hamond's Home Entered By Thieves.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 11.—While
John Hays Hamond was visiting Presi-
dent-elect Taft at Augusta, thieves
entered his magnificent home here
during the caretaker's absence and
ransacked the place from top to bot-
tom. It is impossible to place a valua-
tion on the loot, but it will reach into
the thousands.

Officers Royally Entertained.

Talcahuano, Chile, Jan. 11.—The offi-
cers of the United States Pacific
fleet are being royally entertained
here. The Americans are recip-
rocating by giving dinners on their
ships.

Collisions With Milk Train.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 11.—A special car
on the Flint division of the Detroit
United Railway Co., carrying Odd Fel-
lowa returning to Detroit from Flint,
collided with a milk train near Royal
Oak, injuring three persons.

NOT GUILTY OF ERB MURDER

MRS. ERB AND MRS. BEISEL ARE
ACQUITTED BY JURY.

Defendants Scream and Fall into Each
Other's Arms When the Verdict
Is Announced.

Media, Pa.—Mrs. M. Florence Erb,
wife of Capt. J. Clayton Erb, who
was well known in political circles all
over Pennsylvania, and her sister,
Mrs. Catharine Beisel, who were
charged with the sensational murder
of Capt. Erb on the night of October
6, 1908, walked from the Delaware
county courthouse Thursday free
women. After the jury had been out
nearly 18 hours it brought in a verdict
of not guilty in the case of each
woman, both of whom had been
charged separately and jointly with
shooting the captain. This ends a
trial that has held the interest of the
people of the country for more than a
week during which much scandalous
evidence was brought out, some of
which did not reach the reading pub-
lic.

Judge Johnson took his seat just
as the jury was escorted into the
room. There was absolute silence.
Then the court clerk went through the
usual proceeding of asking whether
the jury had agreed and the foreman
announced the verdict of not guilty in
each case.

There was a second's pause, a dead
silence, then, with a half scream, the
sisters fell in each other's arms.
Everybody in the court room was on
his or her feet and women wept as
they looked at the pathetic scene.

Surrounded by Wild Crowd.
In an instant the women were sur-
rounded by friends and their attorneys
and overwhelmed with congratula-
tions.

Harry Beisel threw his arms around
his wife and his sister-in-law, Mrs.
Erb, and tears came to their eyes.
This scene lasted several minutes.

The jury was not polled, and after
Judge Johnson had thanked them,
Mrs. Erb hurried from her seat to
Dickinson, the foreman, and wrung
his hand. Mrs. Beisel did likewise,
and they went down the line of the
12 men. Tears stood in the eyes of
most of them and the thanks of the
women were sobbed out in broken
syllables.

EXILE CAUSE OF DOWNFALL?

Overthrow of Yuan Shi Kai Blamed
on Ousted Reformer.

New York.—Special cable ac-
cuses from Peking, Straits Settlement,
says that Kang-Yu-Wel, China's
exiled reformer and leader of the Chi-
nese Empire Reform association,
claims credit for the overthrow of



Yuan Shi Kai.

Yuan Shi Kai, the eminent Chinese
statesman, as member of the grand
council.

According to the dispatch Kang-Yu-
Wel charges Yuan Shi Kai with com-
plicity in the death of the emperor.
He is quoted as follows:

"We know Yuan Shi Kai paid a
physician 40,000 taels (about \$23,000)
to poison the emperor. Yuan Shi Kai,
seeing the danger emperor's death
impending, feared retribution at the
hands of the emperor for his betrayal
a decade ago which forced my flight
and resulted in the downer empress
seizing the reins of control."

Kill Montreal Ice Carnival.

Montreal, Can.—The end of the win-
ter ice carnivals of Montreal, long a
feature of the winter days of Canada,
was indicated by the action of rep-
resentatives of all the Canadian and
many eastern roads in a meeting at
Montreal. Feeling that the continua-
tion of the carnivals and the advertis-
ing of the country mainly during the
winter time does not operate to the
best advantage of the country, the
railroad men have decided not to
grant reduced rates for the annual ice
carnival or other similar events.

Object to a Larger Navy.

Boston.—A remonstrance against
further increase of the United States
navy was sent to congress Thursday
by the board of directors of the
American Peace society. It was
signed on behalf of the board by Robert
Treat Paine, president, and Benjamin
A. Trueblood, secretary of the
society.

Woman Freed of Murder Charge.

Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Josephine
Amore, who had been on trial here
on a charge of having murdered Michael
Martellana on August 5 last was ac-
quitted Friday night. The woman's
defense was that she shot the man in
defense of her honor.

Dates for the Confederate Veterans.

Memphis, Tenn.—By a unanimous
vote the executive committee having
in charge arrangements for this year's
confederate reunion Friday decided
on June 1, 2 and 3.

THE ICY MIT.



NIGHT RIDERS ARE CONVICTED

SIX GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE
FIRST DEGREE.

Two Escape with Twenty Years for
Second Degree Murder—Death
Probable for Others.

Union City, Tenn.—With a verdict
of guilty in varying degree, the jury
in the night rider trials reported at
8:45 p. m. Thursday night. The 12
men found Garrett Johnson, T. D. Hur-
ton, Roy Ransom, Fred Plinton, Ar-
thur Clear and Sam Applewhite guilty
of murder in the first degree with
mitigating circumstances, and Bud
Morris and Ito Huffman, the other
defendants, guilty of murder in the
second degree, and fixed their punish-
ment at 20 years in the penitentiary.

The punishment of the six first
named defendants was left to the
court, and may be death or life im-
prisonment.

The court probably will sentence the
six first named defendants to death.
The defendants took the verdict
with calmness, as they had been ex-
pecting it since the closing of the ar-
guments. Attorney Pierce turned to
them when it was announced, and
said: "We will tear this case to pieces
in the supreme court."

The state expected a verdict of first
degree murder in all eight cases, and
was visibly disappointed. Ito Huff-
man, one of the men to escape with 20
years, is the man who, according to
the confession of Frank Fehring, fired
the shot which killed Capt. Ranken
as he was being drawn up by the rope.

When the jury's readiness to report
was announced the military quietly
surrounded the courthouse and a de-
tail of soldiers, with revolver holsters
open, was deployed around the walls
of the courtroom, but there was no
demonstration. The prisoners were
quickly handcuffed and under military
escort taken to prison. The verdict is
considered a compromise one, and no
trouble is feared by the authori-
ties.

TOOK MONEY TO BUILD HOME.

Embezzling Granite City Banker Sen-
tenced to Five Years.

Springfield, Ill.—Pleading guilty to
the charge of embezzlement and giv-
ing as an excuse that he took the
money to build a home for himself
and his bride, Wesley A. Martin, for-
merly a Granite City banker, Friday
was sentenced to five years in the
federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.,
by Judge J. Otis Humphrey in the
United States district court. Martin,
prior to his arrest, was a social leader
of Granite City. He took \$20,000 of
the bank's money. The shortage was
made good. His wife has stood by
him, and she was at his side when
he was sentenced.

Accused of Stealing Bank Funds.

Philadelphia.—Dewitt C. Hil-
legas, a well-known insurance broker
of this city, was arrested yester-
day by the United States authori-
ties, charged upon the affidavit of
Frank Exandier Folds, who accuses
him with misappropriating funds of
the Boyertown National bank in con-
sultation with Morris L. Hartman, the
cashier, and being responsible for the
failure of the institution in June,
1907.

Big Mail Robbery in Paris.

Paris.—A mail sack containing
bonds, etc., worth \$200,000 was
stolen from a delivery wagon in the
Chaussee d'Antin in broad daylight
yesterday. The police have not the
slightest clue to the thieves.

Bury 1,300 Quake Victims.

Measura.—A most impressive fune-
ral ceremony was witnessed near here
Thursday when Archbishop Barrigo
made his way through the ruins of the
city to the cemetery at Mare Grosso
and blessed a grave 100 feet wide and
30 feet deep, containing 1,300 bodies.
The dead were piled one on top of the
other and the bodies covered with
quiklime. The prelate was followed
to the cemetery by a large gathering
of survivors whose lamentations mingled
with the Latin words of the service
and benediction.

MINISTER NOT THE VICTIM.

Carpenter Was Murdered and Cre-
mated—Pastor Is Sought.

Port Huron, Mich.—By means of
two false teeth it was definitely estab-
lished Friday afternoon that Gideon
Browning of Adair village was the
man who was butchered last Tuesday
evening in the little "Rattle Run"
Methodist church in Columbus town-
ship.

With part of the mystery which has
enshrouded the brutal crime thus
cleared, the supervisors of St. Clair
county immediately offered a reward
of \$500 for the arrest of Rev. John H.
Carmichael of Adair, pastor of the lit-
tle church, who was at first supposed
to have been killed, dismembered and
then burned in the church stove.

Strenuous efforts to discover some
motive for the destruction of the car-
penter by the minister have been
fruitless. Rumors that Carmichael
had been seen crossing the St. Clair
river into Canada could not be cor-
roborated. An officer sent to St.
Thomas, Ont., reported no trace of
him there.

Mrs. Carmichael and Miss Carmi-
chael, wife and daughter of the min-
ister, were examined by the prosecut-
ing attorney here and he stated after-
ward that he was convinced they
knew nothing of the murder nor the
man's disappearance.

"FATHER" HORTON IS DEAD.

Founder of City of San Diego, Cal.,
Passes Away.

San Diego, Cal.—Alonzo Erastus
Horton, founder of the present San
Diego and its oldest inhabitant, died
Thursday, aged 85 years, as a result
of infirmities incident to old age. In
1867 "Father" Horton, as he was uni-
versally known, surveyed, and pur-
chased at auction for 25 cents an acre,
the 850 acres of land around the bay
upon which San Diego now stands.
Every flag in this city is at half-mast.
Beside being the oldest local inhabit-
ant, Horton was the second oldest
Pik in America.

ROBBERY CALLED A FAKE.

Deputy Postmaster at Sault Ste. Marie
Arrested as Embezzler.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Deputy
Postmaster Frank L. Higgins was ar-
rested Friday on a charge of embez-
zlement. The arrest is the outgrowth
of an alleged robbery of which Hig-
gins reported himself the victim De-
cember 14. It was stated at that time
that three foreigners assaulted the
deputy postmaster with a snaf bag
while he was alone in the post office
making out his payroll the previous
evening, and that his assailants es-
caped with \$2,500 of post office funds.

Forest Reserves Upheld.

Denver, Col.—The United States
government Tuesday won its case in
defense of the constitutionality of forest
reserves, when Judge Lewis in the
United States district court handed
down a decision in favor of the com-
plainant in the case of the United
States against Fred Light et al. The
case involved the right of the depart-
ment of forestry to charge grazing
fees and was regarded as of the ut-
most importance in the west.

Deputy Kills Texas Ranger.

Amurillo, Tex.—Texas Ranger "Doc"
Thomas was shot through the head
and killed Tuesday morning by De-
puty Sheriff Keaton in the county cour-
thouse. It is said that bad blood had
existed between the two men since the
smuggling from the county jail here
several days ago of Arthur Blinister,
wanted at Hot Springs, Ark., in con-
nection with a murder case.

Boys Charged with Murder.

St. Louis.—Five boys, ranging in
age from 8 to 13 years, were arrested
in their classrooms in the Shaw school
Friday and charged with the murder
of William Wachter, a peddler, who
was found with his skull crushed. The
arrests followed information given to
the police by Mrs. Mary Goebhardt,
5232 Wilson avenue, mother of two of
the prisoners. The boys are: Joseph
Leo, 13 years old; George Renmel,
12 years; Frank Mamie, nine years
old, and Henry and Arthur Goeb-
hardt, 11 and 8 years old.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from
All Parts of the State.

CAPITAL NOTES.

FRANKFORT.

Clean Bill Given Insurance Company.
David Moriwether, of Louisville, sub-
mitted to Insurance Commissioner C.
W. Bell the result of his examination
of the Intersouthern Life Insurance
Co., of Louisville, in which he says
he found the company in good condi-
tion.

Booe Found Guilty.

Judge C. E. Booe, of Flemingsburg,
former assistant auditor and claim
clerk, was sentenced to the peniten-
tiary for five years in the Franklin cir-
cuit court on the charge of forgery.
He waived arraignment, confessed his
guilt and asked for mercy.

Governor Makes Appointments.

Appointments made by the governor
were: W. L. Smith, police judge of
Albany; W. Z. T. Smith, second magis-
terial district of Carlisle county; A.
J. Kidd, first magisterial district, Whit-
ley county; W. H. Holt, of Lagrange,
special judge of Whitley circuit court.

Make It Three-Cornered.

County Judge James H. Polsgrove
has announced as a candidate for may-
or of Frankfort, subject to the action
of the democratic party. Former May-
or James Darnell also is a candidate,
and Patrick Lillis may possibly enter
the race.

Agrees To Terms.

Insurance Commissioner C. W.
Bell notified the president of the
Securities Life Insurance Co., of
Richmond, Va., with headquarters at
Chicago, that the proposition of the
company to be readmitted to do busi-
ness in Kentucky has been accepted.

Proposed Depots.

The building of depots along the
lines of the railroads in this state was
discussed by the railroad commission.
A special train carried the commission
to Georgetown to look over the site of
the proposed depot on the Cincinnati
Southern.

Papers For Lawrence.

Walter Lawrence, wanted at Covin-
ton on the charge of robbery, will be
brought back to this state from Wash-
ington to be tried as soon as he com-
pletes his term in the reformatory of
that state. The requisition was
granted.

A Last Echo of Powers Case.

So far as the Franklin circuit court
is concerned the last echo of the Cal-
leb Powers case was heard, when in-
dictments against Dave Cushing, Howard
M. Benton and Mrs. Jennie Gentry,
accused of aiding and confederating
with Powers, were dismissed.

Docket Cleared of Indictments.

Fifty-five indictments against cor-
porations for failure to report to the
auditor were dismissed by Circuit Judge
R. L. Stout. Some of the indictments
have been on the docket for 11 years,
and in many of the cases the witnesses
upon which the commonwealth relied
for the conviction of the corporations
have died.

Must Pay Tax For Reorganization.

Attorney General Breathitt issued an
opinion in a case of the Home Building
association, of Ludlow, against Secre-
tary of State Bruner, sustaining Brun-
er in a contention that the associa-
tion pay an organization tax of one-
tenth of one per cent upon its capital
stock on an extension of the life of
the corporation.

Traction Companies Score a Victory.

Traction companies won a sweeping
victory in this state when the state
railroad commission ordered the Cin-
cinnati Southern Railroad Co. to make
suitable connection with the Blue
Grass Traction Co. at Georgetown.
The effect of this decision is that the
steam transportation lines throughout
the state must make connections with
the electric traction lines, and in the
future car load lots and bulk car load
lots will be delivered along the lines
of the electric roads.

Owensboro, Ky.—T. S. Anderson, under
indictment for wrecking the Dav-
ies County Bank and Trust Co., gave
notice to Commonwealth's Attorney
Kling that he will apply for a change
of venue at the special term of court
that convenes in Owensboro to try the
charges against him.

Jackson, Ky.—Beach Hargis, who
with a companion started to shoot up
the town several days ago, was re-
leased from jail on the solemn prom-
ise that he would misconduct in the fu-
ture. His fine was paid by his mother.

Louisville, Ky.—By the issuance of a
temporary restraining order by the Jef-
ferson circuit court, the city of Louis-
ville is prevented from collecting any
taxes until the finance committee
agrees to increase the school appro-
priation from 34 to 36 cents per \$100.

Paducah, Ky.—Mourners at the bur-
ial of Fred Daugherty, who was shot
and killed by James Hearn, in Critten-
den county, were startled when frag-
ments of a meteor fell near the grave.
Many of those who saw it believe it
was a warning of some kind.

Paris, Ky.—Mrs. Ellen Garrard Holt,
last surviving granddaughter of Gov.
James Garrard, aged 88 years, died
here of heart trouble.

Lexington, Ky.—Capt. Clay, in de-
scending the stairway at the Middle-
boro hotel, slipped, fell to the bottom
and fractured his skull. Capt. Clay is
a retired army officer, and was in Mid-
dlesboro to inspect state troops.

Louisville, Ky.—The contractors on
the Louisville & Eastern extension of
the Shelbyville road filed in the fed-
eral court an intervening petition, ask-
ing for priority of claims and mechan-
ical liens on the franchises and rights
of the properties. They seek to col-
lect a total of about \$18,200 for con-
struction work.

Owensboro, Ky.—Because he thought
he had been slighted by Rev. Leslie H.
Hudson, pastor of the First Presbyte-
rian church of Owensboro, T. S. Ander-
son, under indictment for wrecking the
Davies County Bank and Trust Co.,
together with the members of his fam-
ily, has withdrawn his membership
from the church.

Newport, Ky.—John Robinson, who,
by his own confession, is the principal
in 25 or 30 burglaries in Newport, Cov-
ington, Bellevue and Dayton, Ky., was
arraigned in police court. When in-
formed that he could have the services
of a lawyer, he replied, "I do not want
a lawyer. I plead guilty to every
charge against me." His case was con-
tinued.

Winchester, Ky.—The Fort View ho-
tel was totally destroyed by fire. H. I.
Ellis, of Cynthiana, an employee of the
Hurley Tobacco society, is supposed
to have been burned to death. James
Donahue, of Winchester, was fatally
injured; Miss Hallie Veal, of Lexing-
ton, was badly hurt, and several others
were severely injured. Loss about
\$2,000. Origin of fire not known.

Winchester, Ky.—The district board
of the Hurley Tobacco Society formu-
lated a provisional pledge to be used
in pooling the 1909 crop. Before the
pledge is adopted it will be submitted
to the other districts in the dark patch
which are in the tobacco union. It
will be compared with the pledge pro-
posed by them and all of the pledges
reduced to uniformity if possible.

Morgantown, Ky.—A republican pri-
mary will be held in the Eighth judi-
cial district on April 3 to nominate can-
didates for circuit judge and common-
wealth attorney. The present judge,
John M. Galloway, and J. McKenzy
Moss, of Bowling Green, are the can-
didates for judge. J. H. Gilham, of
Scottsville, and N. T. Howard, of this
place, are the candidates for common-
wealth attorney.

Greenburg, Ky.—E. E. Perkins re-
signed as sheriff of Green county, fol-
lowing a decision of the supreme court
of the United States which makes the
county liable for \$250,000 worth of
bonds voted to aid in construction of
the Cumberland & Ohio railroad
through the county in 1871. Perkins
was the first sheriff the county has had
since 1878, when the people refused to
pay any part of the debt.

Covington, Ky.—Nearly one-third of
the pupils in the Covington public
schools have defective eyesight, ac-
cording to an investigation begun sev-
eral months ago under the direction
of H. O. Sluss. The investigation
showed that of 3,600 pupils 1,179, or
nearly one-third, had bad eyes. One
child was found to be totally blind in
one eye without the knowledge of
either the teacher or the parents of
the child.

Lexington, Ky.—A call has been
issued from Jackson for a great mass
meeting, to be participated in by dele-
gates from 42 counties in Eastern Ken-
tucky, to be held at Jackson early in
May, at which the general situation
in that part of the state will be dis-
cussed and plans put forward for the
stamping out of all lawbreaking. Mass
meetings will be held first in each of
the counties and delegates represent-
ing the best citizenship selected.

Barbourville, Ky.—The United Mine
Workers of America may take charge
of the defense of the miners at Stearns,
charged with defying injunction and
engaging in a battle with federal offi-
cers on Christmas day. Attorney B.
H. Golden, who has had charge of the
litigation involving union miners in
this end of the state, went to Stearns,
at the solicitation of the United Mine
Workers of America, and will investi-
gate the situation. It was an attempt
to unionize the Stearns plant that led
to the difficulty Christmas day.

Louisville, Ky.—Leaving their quar-
ters here the entire student body and
faculty of the Kentucky Military insti-
tute, numbering about 125 persons, left
on a special train over the L. & N.
railroad for Eau Gallie, on Indian river,
in Florida, where they will remain for
three months.

Lexington, Ky.—The American To-
bacco Co. is making preparations to
store here 100 car loads of burley to-
bacco recently purchased from the So-
ciety of Equity. The Loudon-avenue
house will be used as storehouse.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

McKEE

McKee, Jan. 11.—Circuit Court convened last Monday. There was a large crowd in town. Quite a number of them had business in court. Some came because they had nothing to do, some came out of curiosity to see Judge Faulkner and Commonwealth's Attorney Wm. Lewis at work together in the court room again after such a bitter fight against each other in the recent primary. No doubt quite a number came to help their candidate friends shake hands with voters and try to convince them why certain men ought to be nominated. We are informed that the Grand jury was dismissed last Saturday after returning about forty indictments. The docket has been a short one and court will probably adjourn today.—Galen Purvis, charged with aiding in an attempt to burn the county jail was sentenced to the state prison for a term of one year for resisting an officer in the performance of his duty by shooting at him with malicious intent. Perhaps, he will be granted a new trial.—Sylvester Lady was sentenced to the state prison on three different charges: For aiding in an attempt to burn the county jail, six months; for perjury, one year; for rape, ten years.—A pitched battle occurred just outside of the town limits Saturday evening between some parties who had a trial in court. The principals were Jasper Saylor, a Mr. Carmack on one side and Green Vaughn and Eph Winstead on the other, both sides were ably seconded. It was an old fashioned fight, nothing but fists and rocks were used. The Deputy Sheriff, A. H. Parrett, arrested all of them and brought them back in court. When all who took part in the fight were required to file a peace bond, also, a bond to answer any indictment which may be returned against them.

ANNVILLE

Annnville, Jan. 11.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker, filled his regular appointment here yesterday and today.—Mrs. Maud Neal is very sick at this time.—Only one applicant for an increase in pension put in his appearance at Welchburg last Wednesday.—Miss Mattie Medlock who has been very sick is better.—Our school is progressing finely with Messrs. Roy Rader and Leonard Medlock as teachers.—Mr. R. A. Johnson one of our excellent teachers is on the sick list this week.—Miss Pearl and Mr. Leonard Goodman of Welchburg are attending school here this winter.—Mr. Lee Webb, bought a nice cow and calf from Bill Vaughn last week for \$27.50.—Mrs. Adam Price and daughter Lucy of Parrot were here yesterday for the purpose of putting the latter in school.

HURLEY

Hurley, Jan. 8.—It is beginning to look like winter.—The box-supper, at this place on New Year's night went off nicely. There were fifteen boxes.—Mrs. Carlisle Seale has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lizzie McCollum, who is very poorly.—Saturday and Sunday will be church days at this place.—B. H. Cole attended church at Birch Lick Sunday.—Most all the men of this place have been summoned before the grand jury.—Mr. Bradley Gahhard is erecting a new dwelling house.—James Gahhard is home from Illinois on a visit.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY ROCKFORD

Rockford, Jan. 11.—Miss Nanulo Anglin of Clinch is visiting her uncle R. L. Anglin.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle entertained a number of young folks Saturday night with a singing.—Miss Reece Todd visited her sister Mrs. A. E. Bullen Saturday night.—Mrs. J. A. Guinn visited Mrs. W. H. Stephens

Sunday.—Mr. W. N. Anglin who has been at Blanche for some time has returned home.—Mrs. J. C. Guinn who has been sick for some time is improving.

ROBINET

Robinet, Jan. 12.—Robert Allen was appointed agent for The Citizen a few days ago by Mr. McIlone.—Miss Bettie Ledbetter of Danco, was in town last Thursday.—W. R. Allen was in Mt. Vernon last week on business.—Drummer Johnson was thru here Thursday.—M. D. Ash who has been suffering for some years with heart trouble fell dead at his home near McCracken the 3rd. His remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground.—Miss Mary and Etta Dougherty were home from Berea College during the holidays.—Miss Linda Ballard left a few days ago for Covington to visit her sister.—Matt Powell who has been very ill for sometime is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carpenter were in town on business a few days ago.—Sanford Isaacs and Miss Lizzie Coyle were quietly married at the home of the bride Thursday.—Miss Etta Abney has returned home after a week's visit with her sister Mrs. Arch Allen.

BOONE

Boone, Jan. 11.—Regular meeting was conducted at Fairview church Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. Mr. Williams of Mt. Vernon gave the Sunday school a lecture on Sunday morning.—There are several cases of grip and whooping cough in this vicinity.—Revival meeting closed at Red Lick church last week with several additions to the church.—The Rev. C. C. Wilson resigned his office as pastor at Fairview Sunday.—West Lambert attended the lecture on Sunday at Fairview.—Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Chastee were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith on Sunday.—Miss Mary Croucher visited friends in Richmond last week.—Mrs. Dave Martin visited relatives in Richmond one day last week.

LAUREL COUNTY.

TEMPLAR

Templar, Jan. 8.—Profractured meetings were held at Mt. Zion last week by the Revs. Pearl Hacker and Dillard Parker. They closed with six additions to the church.—Mr. George Parker and Sam Arnold made a business trip last week to Livingston.—Mr. S. Arnold left here Monday for Jellico, to stay with his brother Wright, this winter.

The death of Mrs. Lydia Powell has caused great grief to her many friends and relatives. She had been a sufferer for sometime with the dreaded disease, consumption, and death at last claimed her as its victim. Her friends will always remember her as a beautiful Christian girl, and will no doubt live better lives because they know that she is waiting in the eternal city for their arrival there.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP

Station Camp, Jan. 11.—A. S. A. Wilson and family formerly of this place have gone to their new residence at Richmond. Mr. Wilson was one of our best citizens and leading business men and will be greatly missed.—Miss Mary Moore was the guest of Mrs. Annie Clink Sunday evening.—Messrs. John and F. Marcum and two sons of Jackson Co., and George Ross, of Waverly were the guests of Lewis Marcum Sunday night on their way to Irvine to attend court Monday.—Lewis Isaacs, Vincent Lakes Joe Henderson and C. H. Clink have just returned from Richmond.—A great many people passed thru town today on their way to Irvine.—James Wilson has changed his residence from Station Camp to Clay's Ferry, Madison Co.—The work of putting up a telephone line thru this place is progressing nicely.—Wesley Winkler has gone to Rice's Station on business today.—We are glad to know that a great many of our young men and women of Estill Co., have gone to Berea to enter school.—Turner Derbin who has been in Illinois for some time is with friends and relatives here now.—Squire James Moore who has been in bad health for some time is able to be out again.—Mr. Mullins of Mt. Vernon, Ky., and the bustling salesman for the Murray-Drill Shoe Co., of Nashville, Tenn., passed thru our town.

OWSLEY COUNTY

VINCENT

Vincent, Jan. 11.—Word has just reached us that James Ross of near here was killed in Cincinnati. Cause unknown.—J. C. Botner and H. H. Malmons of Vincent spent the past

week in Richmond and Berea visiting friends and having a good time.—Miss Lizzie Scovill of the Eastern State Normal was the guest of W. H. Venable last Sunday and Monday.—Isaac Carmack of Blake was at Vincent last Monday.—Mr. S. P. Caudell and wife of Travelers Rest are visiting Mr. Caudell's parents at Stanton.—A good number of boys and girls from Owsley have gone to Berea to enter school.—Burgoyne Botner was the guest of Mr. Roie Venable last Sunday.—T. B. Venable and Rufus Jackson our two real estate men contemplate closing their large coal deal of some 5,000 acres with a Philadelphia Syndicate. If same is closed it means good times for Vincent, since the land lies around here.—Mr. Harvey Marcum and W. C. Hamilton are out in the fruit business.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kluggston, Jan. 11.—Mr. A. R. Gibbs made a business trip to Virginia last week.—Died at his home here last week, Mr. William Boulware, aged 94 years. Funeral services were held at his home by the Rev. Mr. McDougall, of Richmond. He was interred in the home grave yard by the Masons.—Mr. L. C. Powell has resigned his position with the Norton and Curd Coffee Co., of Louisville and is now traveling for Kellogg and Co., of Richmond.—Mr. N. G. Todd of Prassfield was in this vicinity last week buying hogs.—Messrs. Charles and Willie Powell went to Berea Wednesday to enter school for the winter term.—Mrs. Jennie Brown of Paint Lick is visiting relatives here and at Mote this week.—Mrs. Mary Munday made a business trip to Richmond last week.—The Rev. Mr. Peoples of Winchester preached at the Hall Sunday to a large attendance.—Mrs. Rahorn of Richmond is visiting her daughter Mrs. A. R. Gibbs this week.—Mr. Charles Bertyman of Waco and Miss Annie Soper of this place were the guests of Miss Martha Powell Sunday.—Mr. James Murray left Saturday for Clay County to buy cattle.—Miss Dora Hudson of Dreyfus spent last week in Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sandlin visited at J. C. Powell's first of the week.—Mr. Jack Burton had a sale last Saturday. The family will leave the first of March for Illinois.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, Jan. 12.—Our community is thankful for the revival meeting held at Pilot Knob school house by Mr. Ed. Honeycut of Columbus, Ohio. The meeting closed with sixty-two additions to the Pilot Knob church.—A prayer meeting and Sunday school have been organized at the school house. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school at two o'clock in the evening. Also preaching there every Sunday night. Everybody invited.—There will be a box supper at the school house Saturday night, Jan. 16th. All women are invited to come and bring a box. All men invited to come and bring their pocketbooks. The proceeds of the supper is to raise money to buy lamps and song books for the school house which is for the benefit of the Pilot Knob church. Every one is invited and good order is expected.—Howard Harrison is visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Hayes.—Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Johnson of Silver Creek were visitors at this place a few days ago.

Hamilton, O., Letter

Hamilton, Jan. 11.—Supt. D. Joyce of the public schools announces that he is making elaborate plans for the celebration of Lincoln's 100th birthday anniversary in the schools on Feb. 12.—Judge Murphy sentenced Ben Brodt to serve three years in the Ohio penitentiary for failing to support his three children. Brodt was a member of the Christian Missionary Alliance in Hamilton.—The Building Association elected new officers and directors at their annual meeting held last week.—On a charge of having destroyed a curtain on a C. H. and D. passenger coach, Harry Gilbert was fined \$25 and cost and sent to the Cincinnati work-house for thirty days.—The new first ward school building on Prospect Hill which is nearing completion has been named "Lincoln."—Wetzel-Compton Post No. 96 G. A. R. will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. A committee has been appointed to arrange a program which will be rendered in the Soldier's monument.—Arrangements are being made at the First Baptist church to have a revival beginning Sunday night Jan. 17 and lasting one week. The Rev. Dr. Cameron, formerly of Cincinnati, but now pastor in Lima, O., will conduct the meetings.—The National banks of Hamilton will hold their annual election of directors Jan. 12. There will be no changes in the present directors except at the First National Bank where a successor to the late D. W. Fitton who died about

a week ago must be elected.—Chas. W. Hayes was arrested Saturday charged with desertion from the United States Marine Service. He escaped from his grandmother's house on the west side of the Miami river when the police were looking for him and waded the river near Black St. Bridge but was caught later in the day.—Hamilton Lodge No. 17 I. O. O. F. has appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the lodge to be held on February 3 with a banquet in the Odd Fellow's Temple.—Hamilton's business district was visited by a disastrous fire shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday morning. The Hamilton House building was destroyed and the Miami Valley Bank building at the northwest corner of Second and High streets was badly damaged. On the third floor of the bank building there were some rented rooms. Three women were rescued by firemen. The office of Anderson-Saffer coal dealers was destroyed. In the Miami Valley Bank building the banking room which was finished in white marble was damaged to the extent of \$9,000. On the second floor were office rooms damaged about \$4,000. On the fourth floor was Beck's Commercial College, which was ruined by water. The stock of John Spore dealer in hardware, using both a portion of the Hamilton House building and the west half of the bank building is ruined, causing him a loss of about \$20,000. The Morner cafe and the Kroger grocery store were damaged by smoke. The buildings destroyed were of light construction and easy prey for the flames. Only heroic and successful efforts of the firemen prevented greater spread of the flames to the more congested district west. The buildings destroyed and damaged are owned by the Freighting estate and the loss on them is estimated at \$40,000 making a total loss on them and contents about \$50,000 partly covered by insurance.

MONEY BURNED UP

The United States has always had the reputation of being a very extravagant nation, and spending or wasting money like water, but we have always thought that at least we got the worth of our money. Now along comes a writer in Everybody's Magazine, and proves that every year we throw away over \$600,000,000. Think of that—about \$8 for every man, woman and child in the country thrown away every year—without any kind of benefit or even fun coming out of it.

This great loss is from fires—burning up homes and furniture and business houses—and forests, the the writer does not mention that—and human beings, some 6,500 a year, the they are not figured into the cost in dollars either. The \$600,000,000 is just what we pay for trying to prevent fires in our big cities, and what is burned up anyway. And all this cost, or almost all of it, could be saved by a little time and wisdom and money put in the right place. We are wasting this money each year simply because we do not put our brains to work in the right place.

The fact that all this money could be saved is clearly proved by Europe. Take just the loss from fires—without counting the protection we pay for that doesn't protect. In Europe there is just one fire for every 1,200 people—in this country there is one for every 220 people. Figure that out. On the basis of loss, in Europe, taking the thirty largest cities, the loss is 61 cents a year for each inhabitant. In this country, in our 250 largest cities, the loss is \$3.10 a year an inhabitant. Instead of a total per capita loss of \$7 as we have in this country, Germany has a loss of only 49 cents a person, and Italy a loss of only 12 cents.

It can easily be seen that this loss is a heavy burden on our prosperity. If we did not have it that money

could go into permanent wealth—new clothes or tools or capital, or into the savings bank where it would grow instead of being thrown away. Also if there were more care used about fires, the insurance rates would be lower. The rates in America are twelve times as high as in Great Britain, and twenty times as high as in Italy. And we have to foot the bill.

The money we lose every year for fires would pay the whole cost of keeping up an army as large as that of Germany, which is the best in the world, and we would still have twenty millions left over for fireworks. It would pay for twelve times as many colleges as there are now open—it would pay for all the education that is given in this country—it would pay more than half the expense of the whole government—it would buy out John D. Rockefeller, and a few other millionaires thrown in. And yet we are wasting it all every year—and get nothing out of it but the fun of seeing our homes, friends, and children burn up.

Do it now.
Don't put off until tomorrow what can be done today.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN 71

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THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:—

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, THE CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator.** A thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells you what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with THE CITIZEN for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky."** By William H. Hanes a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with THE CITIZEN for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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Brentford County—Andrew Bowman, Athol.

Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidell.

East County—Tallitha Legsdon, Happytop; James R. Lane, Cedar Grove; Irvine; Balle M. Kinfred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.

Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annnville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J.

Cayle, Foxlow; J. F. Tinsler, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh; J. R. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Gibb.

Laurel County—O. F. Nelson, Templar.

Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus.

Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travellers Rest.

Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gaulley; B. F. Sutton, Levee Green.

DON'T WAIT—RENEW NOW